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NEW MEAT REGULATIONS APPROVED.

New meat inspection regulations governing the slaughtering of cattle, sheep, swine and goats, and the preparation of meat food products in inspected establishments, have been signed by the Secretary of Agriculture. All the regulations become effective November 1, except those governing imported meats, which go into effect January 1.

These are the regulations which have been under revision for many months, and which are now formally approved. They make many minor changes in inspection methods, some more severe and others less severe than the present regulations. One important change is the permission to sell meat from condemned carcasses after sterilizing it. This is in fine with the best practice in European countries and means a big saving both to packer and consumer.

The substance of the revision is to bring the regulations up to date and to clear up disputed and doubtful points. The National Provisioner will publish the official draft of the new regulations in its next issue.

THE WEEK'S IMPORTS OF MEAT.

Arrivals of foreign beef at the port of New York during the past week were light compared to the previous week. The total was 23,870 quarters, compared to 58,614 quarters last week, when vessels unloaded direct from South America and Australia as well as England. This week there was but one boat direct from South America, carrying frozen beef, and comparatively small receipts of chilled beef via England. Arrivals of mutton and lamb were also light. It was an off week.

LOUISVILLE STOCKYARDS FIRE.

Fire which started in the sheep pens at the Bourbon Stock Yards, Louisville, Ky., on Monday night swept the yards and did heavy damage. Both sheep and hog pens were burned, as well as many freight and tank cars, and there were heavy losses on sheep and hogs in the pens. Buildings adjoining the yards were also burned.

BIG CHICAGO PACKINGHOUSE FIRE.

The lard and tallow refinery and cooperage shop at the Morris plant at Chicago were burned last week, with a loss estimated at around \$500,000. The blaze was a bad one, and took some time to subdue. Large quantities of lard and grease and several thousand dressed hogs were consumed.

MUST MARK MEATS UNDER NEW YORK LAW Attorney General's Opinion on Covered Hams and Bacon

The Attorney-General of the State of New York has rendered an opinion that hams, bacon and other meats covered by canvas, paper or other coverings are "in containers," and must be marked with the net weight of the meat under the New York State law.

This opinion is directly contrary to decisions and opinions rendered in Nebraska, Montana, California and Florida under similar statutes. The difference between the New York law and that of other States is that it expressly defines a wrapper as a "container," and all products in "containers" must be marked.

The Attorney-General has consented to a test suit in this matter, and it will doubtless be brought at an early date, so that there may be a clear determination of the intent of the New York State law.

Previous to the announcement of the opinion briefs were filed in behalf of the American Meat Packers' Association and individual concerns, in which the contention was made that it was not the intent of the legislature to consider coverings intended for sanitary purposes as "wrappers" or containers; that the markings required would be untruthful from the time of packing, as the meats would shrink and the coverings would increase in weight owing to the absorption of fats, and that the way would be opened to defraud the consumer by selling at marked instead of net weights.

Legal arguments were also made, but the Attorney-General maintains that the word "wrapper" in the statute is so comprehensive that it must include the usual coverings of hams and bacon, and he so decides. His opinion in full is as follows:

Opinion of New York Attorney-General.

Producers of wrapped hams and bacons for sale to the retail customer without unwrapping must mark thereon the net and gross weights.

Hams and sides of bacon are frequently put up by the producers in paper or cloth coverings with the object of supplying the consumer with such meat in the best possible sanitary condition. It is contended by the producers of these wrapped hams and bacons that the commodities so wrapped are not in containers, and therefore need not have upon them the net and gross weight markings required under the New York General Business Law. It is the practice, which the producers claim is permissible under the law, to sell the retail customer, when he wishes a whole ham or side of bacon, such ham or bacon, including the weight of the wrapper, which is not removed, at a price per pound for the whole.

The above contention of the producers hav-

ing been submitted to the State Superintendent of Weights and Measures, I am asked my opinion by that official, whether wrapped hams and bacons are in container; or, precisely, whether the General Business Law forbids the sale of these commodities to the consumer in the wrappers unless the net weight and the gross weight are marked upon the wrapper or tag attached thereto, so that the purchaser may know and pay for the exact quantity of meat he is receiving.

What the State Law Provides.

Chapter 81 of the Laws of 1912, which enacted the sections of the General Business Law under consideration, is undisputably a net weight statute. Its very incentive was the prevention of the fraudulent sale to the retail customer of anything but the commodity itself, and full measure thereof, at the asking price per pound, quart or gallon for the commodity.

The law provides two methods of retail sale only; one by weight, measure or numerical count, and the other in container, with such weight and quantity markings on the container as will accurately advise the buyer of the exact quantity of the product he is purchasing. Sections 16 and 17 of the General Business Law, controlling these two methods of sale, read respectively:

of sale, read respectively:

"Section 16. Method of sale of certain commodities.—All meat, meat preducts and butter, shall be sold or offered for sale by weight. All other commodities not in containers shall be sold or offered for sale by standard weight, standard measure or numerical count: and such weight, measure or count shall be marked on a label or a tag attached thereto; provided, however, that vegetables may be sold by the head or bunch."

by the head or bunch."
"Section 17. Net contents of containers to be indicated on the outside thereof.—When commodities are sold or offered for sale in containers of other sizes than those specified in section sixteen-a or whose sizes are not otherwise provided by statute, the net quantity of the contents of each container, or a statement that the specified weight includes the container, the weights of which shall be marked, shall be plainly and conspicuously marked, branded or otherwise indicated on the outside or top thereof or on a label or a tag attached thereto, in terms of weight, measure or numerical count; provided, however, that reasonable variations shall be permitted."

A Weight Law, Not a Food Law.

Meats, therefore, must be sold net weight at the time of sale, ascertained by the actual weighing of the commodity by itself, or they must be sold in container, with the net weight computable from the weight markings on the outside thereof. Either these wrapped hams and bacons are in containers or they are not.

My conclusion is the same whichever way we view them. This is a net weight statute, not a pure food statute. You cannot under the law sell paper or cloth as meat, no matter what sanitary purpose may be served thereby. If such wrapped hams and bacons are in con-

tainer, the container by the terms of section 17 cannot be sold as meat; and if they are not in container, there is no more sanction for selling the paper or cloth covering as meat than there is in a sale by container to sell the container as meat.

I am of the opinion, however, that wrapped hams and bacons are in container within the intent of the General Business Law. A con-

miner of the General Business Law. A container is broadly defined in Section 17-c:
"A container as used in this article, following section fifteen thereof, shall include any carton, box, crate, barrel, half-barrel, hamper, keg. drum, jug, jar, crock, bottle, bag, basket,

keg. drum, jug, jar, crock, bottle, bag, basket, pail, can, wrapper, parcel or package. . ."

I have in mind and I appreciate that containers are usually of a fixed uniform size and capacity, that this size is entirely artificial, and that the container and its contents are intended to pass directly to the customer without further weighing or measuring. That, on the contrary, the size of the wrappers of hams and bacons is not fixed, and they do not inclose uniform quantities of meat controlled by the producer, but vary, as the natural product itself varies, with the size of the animal slaughtered. And further, that wrapped hams and bacons are customarily reweighed at the time of sale to the customer, which is not the case with those commodities usually sold in container. in container.

Conditions Do Not Change Custom or Situation.

The above-mentioned custom of the trade to reweigh at the time of sale, the natural diver-sity in the weight of the product wrapped, and the difficulty of complying with the present provisions really have nothing to do with the interpretation of the law, which declares that

all sales must be by either of two methods, by net weight at the time of sale or net weight

in container. Section 17 also refers to containers as having size, which in a measuring sense means the extent of a thing compared with some fixed standard. In this limited definition the wrap-per on hams and bacons have shape but perhaps no size. Nevertheless, they have, I think, relative size, and the word "wrapper" found in the definition of a container in Section 17-c is broad enough to include not only a wrapper so made as to contain only a fixed quantity of any commodity, but also a wrap-per which adjusts itself to the commodity it

Of course, a wrapper such as those around hams and bacons cannot be filled or packed, yet the commodity is "put up" in them, which is the phrase used where the statute makes provision in Section 17-a that it shall not apply "to commodities packed, put up or filled prior to course the statute this section takes." prior to eight months after this section takes

The only containers excepted from the operation of the law are such as are mentioned in Section 17-a, namely, those used for temporarily carrying or delivering the commodity, which is not the case of these wrappers around hams and bacons.

It results that any commodity which is intended to pass in a barrel, box, pail, bottle, can, cloth or paper, from the producer directly to the retail customer without reweighing of the actual contents, is in a container such as the law contemplates shall be marked with the net weight, or the gross weight and the weight of the container, so that the net weight is easily ascertainable at the time of sale.

(Continued on page 41.)

San Francisco, June 30, 1914. Hon. George L. McKeeby, City Prosecutor, Los Angeles, California.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your communication of May 26, 1914, relating to the interpretation of Section 4 of the Net Container Act as applied to wrapped hams and bacon. I am also in receipt of briefs of Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher, attorneys for certain packing interests affected by the provi-

tain packing interests affected by the provisions of this act, in which it is argued that the act does not apply to the sale of wrapped hams and bacon. I am also in receipt of your brief replying thereto.

Section 2 of the Net Container Act (Stats. 1913, p. 247) provides that: "This act is designed to protect purchasers of any commodity within its provisions against deception as to the quantity or amount of the tion as to the quantity or amount of the commodity purchased, and as against the seller shall be strictly construed with a view

Section 3 of the same act provides that its provisions shall apply to foodstuffs and stuffs intended to be used and prepared for use as food for human beings. Section 4 requires that whenever any of the commodities within the provisions of the act are "sold or offered or exposed for sale in containers the pretonantity of the contents of the containers. net quantity of the contents of the container shall be plainly and conspicuously marked, branded or otherwise indicated on the outside branded or otherwise indicated on the outside or top thereof, or on a label or tag attached thereto." Section 6 of the same act provides that the act shall not apply "to any sale of a commodity within the provisions of this act when such sale is made from bulk and the quantity is weighed, measured or counted for the immediate purpose of such sale." Section 10 defines the term container as used in the act to be "any receptacle into which a commodity is packed or put for sale

or to be offered or exposed for sale."

Bearing in mind that the object of the act Bearing in mind that the object of the act is to protect the purchaser against deception as to the quantity or amount of the commodity purchased and that for such purpose the act is to be strictly construed against the seller, it is necessary for us to find that in each particular sale the commodity is one coming within the provisions of the act, and the "Container" is such a receptacle as is contamplated by the provisions of Section 10 contemplated by the provisions of Section 10 of the act.

which a commodity is packed or put for sale

Ordinarily where a statute prohibits the sale of commodities of less weight than that represented, the intention of the seller to deor misrepresent is not an element of the offense. Where, therefore, a person sells commodities either bearing a false mark as to the net contents or having been weighed in the presence of the customer upon false scales, the evidence of the customer upon raise scales, the evidence of the sale and the short weight is sufficient, and evidence of the intention to misrepresent or to defraud the customer is not material.

State vs. People's Ice Co., 144 N. W. 916 (Minn.).

State vs. Huber, 88 Atl. 453 (Del.). N. Y. vs. Int. Prov. Co., 129 N. Y. S. 212. State vs Armour & Co., 136 N. W. 565 (Minn.)

In the latter case the Supreme Court of

In the latter case the Supreme Court of Minnesota upon this point said:

"If there has been a sale, or offer or exposure for sale, of less than actually represented, the penalty of the statute attaches, regardless of the seller's knowledge of the short measure or weight, and of his intent in making the misrepresentation, and regardless of exerther says one has been decived. less of weather any one has been deceived thereby; but certainly it cannot be truthfully said that there is a misrepresentation, where it appears that the thing referred to conforms, in kind, quantity and condition, to the thing usually and commonly understood by the resties referred to when the terms in by the parties referred to when the terms in question are used."

Purpose and Requirements of the Law.

The purpose of this act being clearly ex-The purpose of this act being clearly expressed in Section 2 above quoted, and it there being provided that the act shall be strictly construed as against the seller, it must necessarily follow that the act, being a penal statute, must clearly and definitely de-fine what the seller must do before a penalty could attach for any of his commissions. Unless, therefore, the act clearly requires the marking of wrapped hams and bacon, the sale of such commodities without the marking

would not be a violation of the act.

In answer to an inquiry as to the inter In answer to an inquiry as to the interpretation of this act in relation to the sale of honey placed in tin cans for the purpose of shipment. I advised in a communication dated May 6 of this year, as follows: "The purpose of this act is to avoid deception and fraud upon purchasers of food stuffs where such commodities are sold in containers purporting to contain a certain amount of the commodity. The reason for the marking is important where the purchaser relies upon the assurances of the seller as to the contents of the container, and especially where the commodity is so packed that the exact the commodity is so packed that the exact weight cannot be ascertained by the pur-

In an opinion addressed to Hon. Don C. Bowker, District Attorney of Ventura Country, on May 22, 1914, in answer to the question as to the applicability of the act to the sale of lima beans in sacks from the pro-ducer to the broker. I advised this official

as follows:
"If the beans so sold are sold by the sack
is the container, as that "If the beans so sold are sold by the sack so that the sack is the container, as that word is used in the act referred to, then the net contents of the sack must be plainly marked upon it. If, however, the beans are packed in the sacks merely for the purpose of convenience in shipment, and are sold by the bulk without regard to the amount in the sack, then I should say that they were not sold in a container so that the marking thereon would be required. In other words. not sold in a container so that the marking thereon would be required. In other words, if a broker or buyer should purchase a certain number of tons of beans in bulk and the beans were shipped to him by the seller and billed to him according to the weight in bulk, the mere fact that for the purpose of convenience in handling them they are enclosed in sacks should not require the marking of the contents on each sack. The question to be determined in each particular case, however, is whether the commodities are sold by the sack so that the purchaser relies upon the representations of the contents of the sack, or whether the commodity is sold in bulk according to weight without regard to (Continued on page 41.) (Continued on page 41.)

California Opinion Directly Contrary to New York

The Attorney-General of California has rendered an opinion on the marking of hams and bacon under the net weight law of that State which broadly covers the purpose of that State law and takes a directly opposite view to that of the Attorney-General of New York, though the California law is even more comprehensive than that of the latter State.

These two opinions, recently rendered, show how easily well-trained legal minds can differ in opinions, and they also indicate that if the packers are to keep out of court they will soon have to employ lawyers as shipping

The situation is one that puts the packer in the worst sort of a dilemma.

Opinion of Attorney General of California.

Under date of May 27, 1913, the Legislature of California passed a law known as "The Net Container Act," Section 4 of which reads as follows: "Whenever any of the commodities within the provisions of this act are sold, offered or exposed for sale in containers, the net quantity of the contents shall be plainly and conspicuously marked, printed, or otherwise indicated on the outside or top thereof, or on a label or tag attached thereto.

The commodities referred to are defined in Section 3, which reads as follows: "The provisions of this act apply to food stuffs and stuffs intended to be used or prepared for use as food for human beings, and shall apply to any commodity intended to be eaten or drunk by human beings; provided that it shall not apply to any commodity so to be used for medicinal purposes."

Section 10 defines the word container as follows: "The term 'container' used in this act is hereby defined to be any receptacle into which a commodity is packed or put for sale or to be offered or exposed for sale."

The opinion of the Attorney-General is as

FEDERAL AND LOCAL MEAT INSPECTION

The Desirability of Supplemental State and City Inspection

By Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief Pathological Division, U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.

(Continued from last week.)

The Need of Trained Inspectors.

In some cities the inspection is enforced by laymen such as butchers, cattlemen, or men even more disconnected with the practical part of the work, and the results are seriously handicapped on account of their inability to recognize lesions which would at once appeal to one trained in the anatomy and physiology of domestic animals, and in the relationship existing between their diseases and human health.

If an adequate reason for State or municipal inspection exists, and no one of intelligence will deny it, this should possess equal strength for having the law intelligently and efficiently enforced by capable inspectors skilled in the knowledge of sanitary science. In this country we are beginning slowly to recognize the need of special training for various branches of the public service, including the inspection of food animals and animal foods. The time has come to demand trained specialists who shall devote their whole time and energy to this particular phase of the public health protection. In addition we must insure them a tenure of office dependent upon efficiency gained by special training before they assume office, and not acquired solely as a result of their experience obtained at the expense of the public.

Therefore a corps of thoroughly trained veterinary inspectors is one of the most important links in the chain of any efficient meat inspection system. The government recognizes that it requires a high degree of skill to conduct this work, and it has therefore placed the meat inspection service under the civil service, and, further, it will admit veterinarians only if graduates of recognized veterinary colleges. In addition they are required to pass a civil service examination and must, furthermore, submit to the Danish system of serving a probationary period of six months before obtaining a permanent appointment.

The extent of this work is indicated by the fact that at present inspection is maintained at 792 establishments in 227 cities and towns, requiring the services of about 2,500 employees, including a large proportion of veterinarians, who make all final decisions on postmortem. Taken as a whole this large number of employees constituting the great administrative body of the Federal Meat Inspection Service is a conscientious and efficient force of men who deserve well of both the service and the public, whose welfare they constantly guard. In their loyelty to the former, they are necessarily loyal to the latter, for their interests are inseparable.

Investigating the Inspection Service.

The present Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. D. F. Houston, upon assuming that office, determined to have the meat inspection service carefully investigated by experts outside the department. Accordingly, in July, 1913, the following-named gentlemen were engaged for this purpose, each to investigate the work in the States assigned to him:

Wm. T. Sedgwick, Ph.D., Hon. Sc.D., pro-

fessor of biology and public health of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and a member of the Advisory Board of the Hygienic Laboratory of the United States Public Health Service.

V. A. Moore, M.D., V.M.D., professor of comparative pathology and meat inspection, Cornell University.

M. P. Ravenel, M.D., professor of hygiene, University of Wisconsin, and director of the Wisconsin State Laboratory of hygiene.

J. W. Connaway, D.V.S., professor of veterinary science, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri.

The letters of appointment contained the following statement: "With a view to safe-guarding public health and maintaining the highest degree of efficiency in the meat inspection service of the department, it is my desire that you report directly to me fully and frankly the conditions as you find them at the various packing establishments, together with such recommendations looking to the improvement of the service as in your judgment may seem best."

Drs. Sedgwick, Moore and Ravenel have submitted reports of their investigation. Dr. Connaway has not yet found time to complete his investigations and make a report. From the report of Dr. Sedgwick, I wish to quote the following sentences:

"In conclusion, I may say that cut short by my illness as my investigation of the meat inspection service has been, I am nevertheless deeply impressed with its excellence, its usefulness and its efficiency. It is everywhere admitted, I think, that the United States meat inspection is far superior to any provided by the States, and that these constantly look up to it as a model toward which they are striving."

From that of Dr. Moore, I have taken the following statements: "In each of the packinghouses the post mortem examinations were being made according to the regulations for passing and condemning carcasses. In every instance the regulations were being carefully observed. The condemned carcasses or parts of carcasses were taken by the inspectors and tanked as soon as the killing stopped, or they were placed under lock and seal to be tanked later. There seemed to be a clear understanding on the part of the veterinary inspectors of the rules regarding the condemnation of carcasses. I failed to find any infringement of the regulations on this subject." . . .

"To convince one of the great advances that have been made it is but necessary to visit a local uninspected slaughterhouse and contrast the conditions found with those in federal inspected establishments. . . . I have not been told by anyone outside of the service of the good work that is being done by the inspectors in safeguarding the people against bad and diseased meat and the improvements in sanitary ways of handling meat and meat products. There is not a general understanding of what is being done nor of the problems to be solved. . . . The truth should be known. It would bring re-

lief to the skeptical and much credit to the federal meat inspection service."

From Dr. Ravenel's report the following sentences are reproduced: "The two ideas which influenced me most in making the investigation were:

"First, are the methods laid down in the regulations sufficient for the furnishing of good meats to the public and the protection of public health?

"Second, are these regulations efficiently carried out? To both of these questions I am able to give an affirmative reply."

These commendable and stimulative statements should be considered in connection with the report of the commission of eminent scientists outside the department, presided over by the "Father of American Medicine," Prof. Wm. H. Welch of Johns Hopkins University, and appointed in 1907 at the suggestion of President Roosevelt to consider and make recommendations with regard to certain features of the meat inspection service. Their conclusion was that "if there be any general error in the regulations, this is in favor of the public rather than in favor of the butchers and packers."

Seeking Even a Stricter Inspection.

The department, however, has not interpreted these gratifying conclusions to mean that perfection has been attained in the work, but rather that much progress has been made in overcoming the serious obstacles which confronted the enforcement of a satisfactory meat inspection service. In fact, the Secretary of Agriculture is at present knocking at the door of Congress, requesting amendments to the present meat inspection law in order that it may be administered with the degree of effectiveness which its terms contemplate.

For instance, the law now inhibits the sale of any meat or meat food product under a false or deceptive name, but such products may legally be sold without being labeled. In other words, it is desired not only to use no false or deceptive name when labels are used, but to compel the use of true labels on each product, primal part or portion of a carcass that has been inspected and passed.

Again, the present ambigious wording of the law makes it doubtful whether the statute prohibits the interstate shipment of meats which are unmarked, if cut from carcasses that have been inspected and passed and properly marked. Without a clear requirement that inspection marks appear on each piece of meat that enters interstate commerce or upon the container thereof, the department is greatly hampered in maintaining prosecutions based on the charge of shipping uninspected products.

Furthermore, uninspected or unmarked meats should be prohibited from being shipped from one point to another in the same State which in the course of transportation pass through a second State. As commerce with the District of Columbia is not interstate commerce, according to the opinion of Mr. Justice Miller, it becomes desirable to make all shipments of unsound and unwholesome meat and meat food products for human consumption from a State to a Territory or to the District of Columbia, or vice versa, subject to the law.

It is also desired to relieve the department of the burden of proving knowledge on the (Concluded on page 35.)

PRACTICAL POINTS THE FOR TRADE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.-Nothing but actual, bona fide [EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "unde-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for bonest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticise what appears here, as well as to ask questions.

TITRE AND MOISTURE TESTS.

Continuing the reply to the question of a Western chemist published last week, the following additional information is given concerning titre and moisture tests:

Apparatus for making titre tests of fats and oils is needed as follows:

One Centigrade thermometer, 0 to 100 in

One stand to hang thermometer on,

One wide mouth bottle, about 16 oz., with perforated cork to hold test tube.

One iron tripod.

One small glass siphon.

Two or three test tubes, 6 inches by 3/4 inch.

Six or eight 21/2-inch glass funnels,

Three or four one-quart enamelled iron saucepans (agate ware)

One package of cut filter papers for funnels, 41/2 inches,

One 25 c.c. pipette.

One 20 c.c. pipette.

One Bunsen burner with rubber tubing.

One 25 c.c. graduated cylinder.

Six or eight 16-oz. flasks.

One apparatus for hot filtration. This can be made by winding a piece of 3/16 or 3/4inch lead pipe around the funnel and blowing steam through it. It will be found convenient to fix this permanently in a tin cone.

Glass rods.

Chemicals needed and method used are as follows: Solution of caustic soda about 51 degs. or 52 degs. Paumé. Take caustic and cover it with its own weight of water, using an iron pot or a good tin can, and stir occa-

sionally with a glass rod. Cool before testing. When dissolved or up to the required strength, siphon off into a glass-stoppered bottle. Coat the stopper with paraffin so it will not get keved in. Do not use oleo or any fat on the stopper.

Dilute sulphuric acid. Pour one part acid into three parts water, stirring constantly.

Alcohol.

Process: Melt the fat and run 25 c.c. into one of the saucepans, always using the same saucepan for saponifying. Heat over the gas until it smokes. Add 15 to 17 c.c. of caustic soda solution, running it in a thin stream and mixing thoroughly at the same time. Then heat until it bubbles a little. Then turn out gas and add 25 to 30 e.c. of alcohol, being careful to have no flame near, and heat for 10 or 15 minutes on boiling water or steam. Nearly fill the saucepan with boiling water and boil gently until all is dissolved and the solution is perfectly clear.

If it is milky the saponification is not complete and must be repeated. This is best observed by dipping a glass rod in and looking through the drops as they run off.

If the saponification has been completed, pour into another saucepan and rinse well with a little hot water and let it cool as much as possible without becoming solid. often while cooling and add 50 to 100 c.c. dilute sulphuric acid. Mix thoroughly and boil until the fatty acids have melted to a clear liquid and no more white specks are

Siphon off into a 16-oz. flask and heat until the fatty acids have separated well, then draw off as much of the acid as possible with the 20 c.c. pipette and on the hot filter, running into a clean, dry test tube. If the fatty acid gets cloudy from moisture before beginning to crystallize, filter again.

Having gotten the acids dry and clear, melt them if they have solidified on filtering. Place the test tube in the wide mouth bottle. adjusting the cork so the tube is perfectly vertical, and hang the thermometer in so the bulb is about half way from the top and bottom of the acids, or in the center of the tube. When the acids commence to crystal-

lize watch closely, and when the mercury stops falling and begins to rise, stir three times to the right and three times to the left. The highest degree is the titre.

Keep the saucepans separate, never using that used for saponification for decomposing with acid, and vice versa. When the decomposing saucepans show rust, get new ones and use the old ones for saponifying.

-0 ARGENTINE SLAUGHTER METHODS.

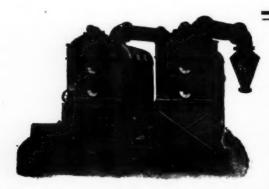
Methods of preparing meat animals for slaughter in Argentina differ from those in this country. In his recent report to his government Agent T. B. Young, of the British inspection service described these methods as follows:

"The animals are purchased in the markets or on estancios, and thence conveyed by rail or steamer to the 'corrales' or 'camps.' Some meat plants have very large camps, extending over 6,000 acres. There the animals rest and feed on grass for some time, depending on the demand of the markets. From there they are brought to the 'corrales,' where there is accommodation for 3,000 to 5,000 animals. Here they are fed, watered and rested for forty-eight hours, and then watered only for twenty-four hours in what is called the 'hungering place.

"Prior to slaughter they are removed in numbers, and put under a spray bath for some time, where jets of water fall on and around them. This is said to cool and quiet the animals and also to loosen the dirt on the skin.

"In one place they are put through a swimming bath. I was assured that this did good. ming bath. I was assured that this did good, and no doubt those responsible must be qualified to judge the benefits derived, but other persons viewing the following procedure may have a different opinion. The method is as follows: The animals are driven up a few steps and then down a few steps into a bath through which they swim, but there is a considerable amount of struggling and crushing when two animals enter the passage ing when two animals enter the passage which leads to the bath.

"The method of driving the animals on is by means of an electric pole, which conveys a slight shock to the animals. This has been found a much more humane method than using sticks. One animal goes in front of the other, then into the bath, swims through the dirty water, in which scores of its companions have previously gone, then struggles up a few slippery steps into what is called the 'knocking box.'"



There's Big Money In It-

The manufacture of fertilizer from tank water is recognized by aggressive packers as an extremely valuable side line. This tank water, formerly thrown away, is now used as the raw material for turning a former waste into large dividends. One of the Chicago packers reports an annual income from this source alone of more than \$100,000, all of which was formerly wasted. In this plant, the value is recovered by means of two large

EVAPORATORS SWENSON

The fact that every one of the prominent packers in the United States uses Swenson Evaporators for this purpose, some of them having more than 30 in their different plants, and that practically every one

of these was ordered after the concern had had experience with the first order, shows that this apparatus is better adapted to this work than any other type which has yet been developed.



945 Monadnock Block

(Formerly American Foundry & Machinery Co.) CHICAGO, U.S.A. 49-29

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER New York and Chicago

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TO END THE UNCERTAINTY

President Wilson told a delegation of business men who called on him at Washington this week that it was not the purpose of his Administration to run amuck as far as business is concerned, but to bring to an end the period of uncertainty and the attacks which have hampered business for so long. That was why he was pressing Congress to pass his programme of legislation and adjourn. His idea was that so long as alleged reforms were not achieved the disturbances would be continued and opportunity afforded to unscrupulous persons to make trouble. Should these alleged reforms be accomplished, then there would be no further excuse for agita-

He thought this was a reasonable view to take of the situation. It is certainly a novel one, and clearly expressed in the words of his statement, in which he said:

"We have had ten or fifteen years of ceaseless agitation about business. During that length of time we have read stories in the newspapers and in the magazines of the extravagantly wrong things that were going on, and an atmosphere of almost universal suspicion has been created; so that if a man became a business man in a big way he had the uncomfortable feeling that his fellow men probably looked upon him as not coming by

his money in the right way.
"I think I am right in saying that what the present Administration has tried to do has been to bring all these questions to a clear understanding and settle up the bal-ance of judgment. It may have seemed sud-den to do so many things in one Congress; but wasn't it high time to just have a clear-

ance and settle these things

"I am not maintaining that they are set-tled in the wisest way in which they could be settled, but certainly the men engaged have tried to settle them in the interest of the country, and I think in the main they have succeeded. We had many conditions, banking conditions, company conditions. have succeeded. We had many conditions, banking conditions, economic conditions, of which the country said 'they are wrong.' Now we have undertaken to give a remedy and until that was done business could not settle down to anything because the agitation was a second or settle down to anything because the agita-

tion was sure to come again.
"I just want to leave that thought with you, that we are not running 'amuck'; we are trying to close this era of suspicion and are trying to close this era of suspicion and of recrimination by putting in the law what the moral judgment of the community has said ought to be there. And I honestly believe that when it is done—and I hope it will not be more than six weeks now when it is done—we can all take off our coats and get to work and look one another in the face and say: 'This is a nation of honest men and we are going to do business as such.'"

Business will certainly join with the President in the hope that his theory of the situation will work out in practice.

IMPORTING COTTONSEED OIL

Domestic cottonseed oil producers are beginning to take note of a new menace to their trade. So far as foreign matters are concerned their chief interest heretofore has been to obtain from foreign governments fair treatment for their exported product as regards tariff regulations and other restrictions. Now they are suddenly and rather startlingly confronted with the possibility of foreign competition right here at home.

Heretofore no foreign cottonseed oil has been considered as a competitor of American oil in the edible field. But now, in addition to the competition of other foreign vegetable oils which has lately become considerable, our cotton oil producers are face to face with Chinese cottonseed oil. Produced from seed grown by the coolie labor of China, and with possibilities both as to quality and volume which make it the most dangerous sort of a competitor, it is a menace to the American cottonseed oil industry which cannot be disregarded, even now.

Official government reports show that for the ten months up to April 30 there was imported into the United States more than 35,000 barrels of foreign cottonseed oil, most of it from China. This compares to but 6,000 barrels for a similar period a year ago, and practically nothing previous to that time. These figures show how the trade has grown.

Vice-President Culbertson, of the Inter-

State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, who is an authority on foreign matters, declares that Chinese cottonseed oil has already captured the trade of the Pacific Coast, and is rapidly spreading into Eastern territory. The danger is especially great because of the comparative conditions of production. Mr. Culbertson calls attention to the fact that the Chinese laborer works for one-twentieth the wages of the American in this field, and that China is already the third cotton-producing country of the world, and has possibilities in that direction which are practically limitless.

Cotton seed products interests are already preparing to demand from Congress protection against this menace. They believe they should either have protection against such competition, or should be permitted to import similar cheap labor. The latter is manifectly objectionable, and the feasible recourse would seem to be protection in another form. Tariff protection as such they cannot consistently ask, and they do not ask it. But they believe a governmental investigation of this new problem should be made, and action taken before serious damage is done to an important Southern industry.

FREE ADVERTISING

Americans are generally considered pretty clever advertisers, but for some years they have had to doff their hats to our old friend and ex-pork packer, Thomas Lipton, who is once more engaged in showing them how to get something for nothing. Charles M. Wessels, the advertising expert, tells about it in his characteristic blunt fashion thus:

Once more the newspapers of America will hand Lipton millions of dollars' worth of adworthing because Lipton is wise enough to "put it across," and the newspaper men are foolish enough to fall for it.

Whenever the Lipton tea business in the

United States commences to fall off, suggesting the importance of more advertising, the time becomes ripe for another yacht

race.

It is generally believed that Lipton spends from \$60,000 to \$75,000 a year advertising teas in the United States—except when there is a yacht race on-then the appropriation for paid advertising can be safely cut down, or possibly eliminated altogether, because the free advertising is multiplied many times.

Americans are noted for their shrewd busi

americans are noted for their strewd oust-ness ability, but Lipton has them backed off the map. Whey doesn't some American figure out a scheme to spend approximately \$300,000 to \$500,000 on a yacht race to get a couple of million dollars' worth of advertis-

If I were in the tea business and the advertising representative of any newspaper were to ask for my advertising, I would agree to give it to him only with the understanding that I got the same amount of space for my money that Lipton got for his. If Lipton's competitors will take this attitude to ton's competitors will take this attitude to-ward the newspapers, the newspapers will print the news—for example, instead of say-ing "Sir Thomas Lipton's Yacht, 'Shamrock IV,'" they will say "'Shamrock IV"; in-stead of printing a picture of Lipton, they will print a picture of the captain of the yacht

In other words, they will stick to the news, and not slop over on Lipton.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The fertilizer plant of the J. W. Rowe Company, at York Point, Va., recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt.

Damage amounting to \$1,000 was caused by a fire in the plant of the Cudahy Packing Company, 37 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass.

R. L. Heffin, Jo W. Allison and others have incorporated the Texas Cake & Linter Co., Dallas, Texas, with a capital stock of \$10,000.

J. S. Moragne, of Attala, Ala., contemplates equipping mill as fertilizer factory and rebuilding dam which furnishes waterpower for operation.

The Michigan Packing Company's plant at Saginaw, Mich., has been partly destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$50,000, partially covered by insurance.

Langas & Dallas, Inc., meat dealers of Wilmington, Del., have been incorporated by W. Langas, H. Dallas and G. Metropoulos, of Pittsburgh, Pa., with \$100,000 capital.

The Runge Cottonseed Oil Mill at Runge, Tex., was destroyed by fire. This company was capitalized at \$60,000, and the plant was totally destroyed, excepting the hull house and office building.

Fire caused \$500,000 damage to the cooperage shop and lard and tallow refinery of Morris & Company at Chicago, Ill. It is estimated that 2,000,000 pounds of lard, 15,000 gallons of grease, and 5,000 dressed hogs were burned.

The Meridian Fertilizer Company at Meridian, Miss., will remodel their plant. The improvements are to include tower on sulphuricacid building, lead walls for sulphuricacid rooms, mixer, etc. It is estimated the cost will be \$7,000.

The Magic City Cotton Oil Co., Birmingham, Ala., recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$75,000, will not build plant, purchased former property of Kentucky Refining Co. They also bought mill at Ozark, Ala., changing the name to Mutual Cotton Oil Co., and a mill at Tennille, Ga., which will be named the Washington Cotton Oil Co. Fire which started in the sheep-pens of the Poursbon Stock Vards Louisville, Ky., on

Will be named the Washington Cotton of Co. Fire which started in the sheep-pens of the Eourbon Stock Yards. Louisville, Ky.. on Monday night, destroyed a third of that plant, 40 Louisville & Nashville Railroad cars, some of which were loaded with merchandise, cremated 1,000 sheep, and damaged more than a score of cottages that lined streets bordering the stockyards. Damage to the stockyards is estimated at about \$175,000, and the total damage at approximately \$250,000.

MEAT IMPORTS INTO GREAT BRITAIN.

During the first six months of 1914 Great Britain imported 505,937,900 lbs. of beef, which was 67,000,000 lbs. greater than for the same time in 1913, and the heaviest on record. Of this importation Argentina furnished 368,669,800 lbs.. Australia 69,146,100 lbs.. Urugunay 47,818,400 lbs., New Zealand 19,933,400 lbs., and the United States the insignificant amount of 30,000 lbs.

Mutton imports into Great Britain for the first six months of 1914 totaled 314.671,900 lbs., which was 24,000,000 lbs. greater than a year ago, and also the largest on record. Of this mutton New Zealand provided 141.999,700 lbs., Australia 89,830,200 lbs., Argentina 64.528,400 lbs., Uruguay 2,721,600 lbs., Netherlands 3,101,100 lbs., and the United States not a pound.

Bacon imports into Great Britain for the first half of 1914 aggregated 260.208,700 lbs., which was 22,000.000 lbs. greater than a year previous, and also the heaviest in years. Of this bacon Denmark furnished 135,500,700 lbs., the United States 81,438,800 lbs., and Canada 13,710,700 lbs.

Pork imports totaled 44,630,800 lbs. for the

first half of the year, also a record. The Netherlands was the chief supplier, providing 41,580,600 lbs. of the total, with 292.400 lbs. from the United States.

RULES THAT ICE IS FOOD PRODUCT.

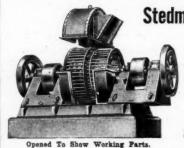
Pure Food Commissioner Yates, of Texas, has recently made a ruling that has caused widespread comment. This is to the effect that ice is a food and therefore comes under the jurisdiction of the pure food department of the State.

The question arose over the right of the food inspectors to examine icehouses in the State, several ice manufacturers having inquired of the department as to their status in this regard. Before making this ruling the commissioner put the question up to the Attorney-General's department and gave his decision in accordance with their opinion.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR, OATS, DRIED FRUIT, etc.-Department of the Interior. Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., July 20, 1914. Sealed proposals, plainly marked on the outside of the envelope: "Proposal for flour, oats, dried fruit, etc.," as the case may be, and addressed to the "Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Sixteenth and Canal Streets, Chicago, Ill.," will be received until 2 o'clock p. m. of Tuesday, August 25, 1914, and then opened, for furnishing the Indian Service with canned goods, corn meal, cracked wheat, dried fruit, feed, flour, hominy, oats, rolled oats, etc., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915. Bids must be made out on Government blanks. Schedules giving all necessary information for bidders will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office, Washington, D. C., the U. S. Indian Warehouses at New York City, Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Omaha, Neb., and San Francisco, Cai. The department reserves the right to reject any and all bids or any part of any bid.-Cato Sells, Commissioner.





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FOR GRINDING AND PULVERIZING

Bones, Tankage, Oil Cakes etc.

FERTILIZER MACHINERY A SPE-CIALTY.

SEE OUR NEW CATALOGUE NO. 12. Established 1834

STEDMAN'S FOUNDRY & MACHINE WORKS

PACKERS who buy our SPECIAL HAM PAPER for smoked meat wrapping and Lard Liners, get the GREATEST VALUE the market offers.

WRITE US FOR PLAIN OR PRINTED SAMPLES

Hartford City Paper Company

Hartford City, Indiana

THE ORIGINAL AND WELL KNOWN

WANNENWETSCH SYSTEM

SANITARY RENDERING AND DRYING APPARATUS

Manufactured by C. H. A. WANNENWETSCH & CO., BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A. Write for Catalogue

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

NEW METHOD OF SMOKING MEATS.

This is the day of improvement in all branches of the meat industry. Conditions demand improved and more economical methods in order that business may continue; the smallest saving or improvement cannot be overlooked if a profit is to be made. Inventive genius has developed many improvements in various departments of the packing industry, but none promises to be more revolutionary than the recent development of a new system of smoking meats.

Nobody ever thought that the primitive method of smoking over a wood fire would be replaced by a more mechanical method. And yet a system has been devised whereby system. The fuel is sawdust, placed on the floor under the burner. The gas and air, properly mixed and regulated through patent burners, is forced out by the electric air blower under the deflector or hood shown in the picture.

The function of this hood is to distribute the heat uniformly throughout the smokehouse chambers, and it accomplishes this purpose with marked success. Also it deflects the flame towards the sawdust on the floor, igniting it.

Sausage and meats hanging nearest the fire are protected and cannot become scorched or burned. A common cause of smokehouse fires is fat dripping on to the burning wood logs.

placed on every smokehouse door to insure perfect heat control and to avoid the necessity of opening the house. It can be readily seen that any degree of heat and smoke can be generated at will and can be regulated or shut off instantly at any time without the

Another feature is that by means of the Airoblast system a dense cool smoke can be generated without burning gas, by first ignit-

Airoblast system a dense cool smoke can be generated without burning gas, by first igniting the sawdust, then shutting off the gas, and operating the electric air blower only. The cool air blowing upon the ignited sawdust produces a thick smoke, which can be sustained indefinitely. For dried beef, which requires sustained heat and a finish in cool smoke, this is a great factor. Hard wood sawdust, preferably hickory, is the best smoke-producing material obtainable.

The circulation of air in the smokehouse is an important feature. In the Airoblast system secondary air is introduced into the smokehouse chambers by means of the blower. The air is heated by being passed through air pipes. The hot air generated and forcibly circulated, adds greatly in drying the meat and driving the moisture out of the smokehouse, thus hastening the actual time for smoking. The fresh air supply, being rich in oxygen, absorbs offensive meat odors, sweetens the meat and insures against souring in smoke. Furthermore provision is made to blow in cold air when it is desired to cool the finished meat.

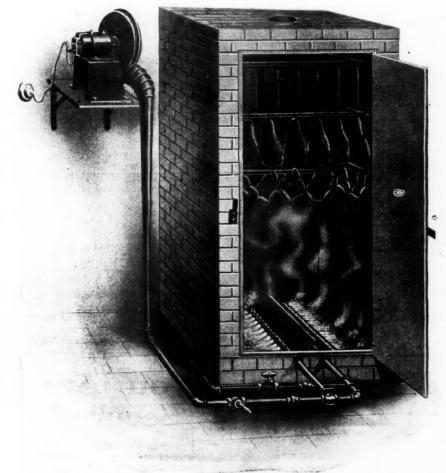
This system permits of a substantial savthe finished meat.

to blow in cold air when it is desired to cool the finished meat.

This system permits of a substantial saving of shrinkage on sausage, hams and bacon, made possible by the steady unfluctuating temperature. In burning wood fat drips into the fire, causing a rapid rise of temperature. The Airoblast system maintains a steady unfluctuating temperature, guards against bursts of flame from the pit, and preserves the fat cells from melting, particularly at the critical time when the meat is dry and hanging in the house for smoking. The breaking down of these fat cells leads to dripping of fat and is the cause of heavy shrinkages.

The cost of installation varies with local conditions. The cost of operating the Airoblast system is very small, since the requisites are gas, electricity and sawdust, all of which are inexpensive. Wood is entirely eliminated and with it the labor of splitting, chopping, and the valuable space which it occupies. The gas consumption when properly operated is so low that the net cost of operation becomes cheaper than the cost of a wood fire.

tion becomes cheaper than the cost of a



A SINGLE BURNER INSTALLATION OF THE AIROBLAST SYSTEM, SUFFICIENT FOR A ONE

the smoking process is accomplished through the use of gas, air and electricity which gets the same or better results as to quality while doing away with the losses and dangers of the old method. This method has been named the Airoblast. Under it both the heat and smoke are kept under perfect control. Gas and air in combination make an ideal fuel, and being flexible are easily regulated, which, of course, means economy.

The Airoblast system makes use of an electric air blower which permits of the generation of a high degree of heat. The illustration herewith gives an idea of the general apNo outbreak of fire and consequent burning of meat is possible with the hood acting as a

By use of the electric air blower and burner tips, a considerable degree of heat is obtained in a few minutes. A cold smokehouse can be warmed in a few minutes with the Airoblast system, but thoroughly heating the walls of the smokehouse before the meats are run in is recommended. This will be found a decided advantage and will finish the drying of meats quicker than if the house is allowed to chill off.

Thermometers are the only reliable regispearance of the smokehouse under the new ters of temperatures. In system they are

MOTOR DELIVERY WAGON SERVICE.

KisselKar 1,500 pound delivery wagons have been selected in competition by two more United States mail contractors. In Seattle, where the firm of Miles & Foley deliver all the heavy mail for the government, the selection of KisselKars is particularly complimentary owing to the difficult hills over which competitive tests were made. The Fourth avenue hill in Seattle is declared to be the hardest regularly-traveled grade to be found in any American city. This hill was made the final test that resulted in the victory for the KisselKar.

Harry Kettering, of San Diego, Cal., is the other mail contractor preferring KisselKar trucks. In addition to its use as a mail carrier, Mr. Kettering will use one truck for passenger carriage between San Diego

and Julian, Cal.

Since the adoption of KisselKar trucks by the United States Government for the parcel post service in Washington, D. C., postoffice officials and mail contractors have watched them closely and the result has been a happy one for the Kissel Motor Car Company,

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Wilmington, Del.—F. R. Hansell, Philadelphia, Pa.; G. H. B. Martin and E. T. Vennel, Camden, N. J., have incorporated the Homestead Ice Company, with a capital stock of \$200,000.

ICE NOTES.

Hopkins, Mo.—An ice plant will be installed by D. A. Dalbey of Grant City, Mo.

Freeport, Texas.—The Freeport Sulphur Co., are contemplating installing an ice plant. Montgomery, W. Va.—B. S. Hastings will

remodel and equip city jail as cold storage plant.

Staunton, Va.—Jas. Rothwell, Martinsburg, W. Va., is contemplating building a cold storage plant.

La Grande, Ore.—The refrigerating department and condensing room of the Blue Mountain Creamery was damaged by fire.

Winter Park, Fla.—Winter Park Refrigerating Co., will erect 55 x 65 ft. ice plant and 60 x 70 ft. cold storage buildings; cost \$10.000.

Argenta, Ark.—The Crystal Ice Cream Co., will establish plant at 1215 W. Washington avenue to manufacture ice cream. I. O. Runyan is manager.

Oviedo, Fla.—M. M. Smith, vice-president of the Bank of Oviedo, is very much interested in securing the establishment of an ice and electric light plant.

Guide Rock, Neb.—The ice plant at the rear of Fred Watt's meat market was destroyed by fire. The loss was estimated at \$8,000, which was partially covered by insurance.

Charlestown, W. Va.—C. L. Robinson Ice & Cold Storage Co., with main offices at Winchester, Va., will erect an addition to their cold storage plant, which is estimated will cost \$50,000.

Edgemont, Md.—John A. Nicodemus contémplates establishing a cold storage plant to store 2,000 bbls. apples; and is also contemplating installing plant near Waynesboro, Pa., to store 10,000 bbls. of apples.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—Plans will be prepared for the People's Ice and Coal Co., to build an ice plant. This company was organized with C. R. Rouse, president; Harrison Kennedy, vice-president, and O. D. Perry, secretary and

Detroit, Fla.—The Detroit Ice, Light and Power Co., organized with F. W. Symmes, president; M. G. Tracy, vice-president, and C. F. Keep, secretary and treasurer, with a capital stock of \$25,000, will build and ice, power and electric plant.

UNIFORM METHOD OF REFRIGERATED PRODUCE INSPECTION.

In accordance with a resolution passed by the Council of the International Association of Refrigeration in its meeting, February 7, 1914, an international conference will be convened in Paris in April, 1915, by the association. This conference was asked for by the Vienna International Congress of Refrigeration in 1910. Its object is very clearly explained in the following letter which was sent to the official delegate of each of the governments that subsidize the association:

Dear Sir and Colleague:

The Council of the Association in its meeting, February 7, 1914, resolved that the Association Internationale du Froid shall take the initiative of gathering in Paris in April, 1915, an international conference the object of which would be to have a standard and uniform method for the inspection of refrigerated produce and we have just requested the French Government to submit to your government the invitation issued by the Association Internationale du Froid for this conference.

This international conference will be formed exclusively of official delegates of the governments interested; its object will be to compare the rules and regulations that actually govern the circulation of refrig-

erated produce in the different countries of the world and also examine the best way to simplify these regulations so as to guarantee good health to the people.

The programme of this conference will contain the following questions:

1. Inspection and marking of produce before it is put in the cold store for conserva-

2. Conservation of produce: (a) in the cold stores of exporting establishments; (b) in the course of refrigerating transportation; (c) in cold stores of importing ports and centers of consumption.

 Staff of inspectors; (a) in exporting cold stores; (b) for transportation; (c) in importing ports.

 Packing products and by-products of the refrigerating industries.

5. Sanitary inspection of refrigerated produce in importing countries.

 General hygienic conditions that should prevail in exporting cold stores, transportation cold stores and cold stores in importing ports.

7. General supervision in the different countries of the national and international refrigerated produce trade.

8. To enable refrigerated produce to retain its original trade-mark in the course of international circulation.

9. To constitute arbitration councils charged with solving all litigious questions resulting from the condition of goods on delivery or their quality.

This conference, organized by the Association Internationale du Froid, will constitute so to speak, a gathering of official delegates. However, their decisions will not in any way bind the different governments, but rather serve to prepare the way for a second conference, the object of which will be to decide definitely regarding questions to be solved after the international conference in 1915 will have determined that an international agreement is possible.

Will you kindly submit this decision to

One Hundred Years in Business

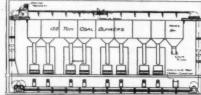
Consult with us regarding

BOILER HOUSE EQUIPMENT

for handling Coal and Ashes.

ICE HANDLING MACHINERY
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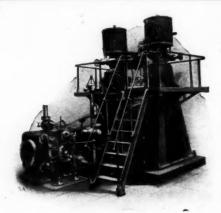
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GIFFORD-WOOD CO.

BOSTON

CHICAGO



You Are Secured

against the costly shutdowns of the midsummer rush by our methods of manufacture, large factory, experienced engineers, modern shop tools and highest class materials.

These combined, produce a refrigerating machine that is right in design, right in materials, right in construction; one that stands up and

keeps going under severest overloads—that you can depend on to stay with you through the hardest rush. We build it for that purpose particularly. It has been doing it for over 30 years.

Our Catalogue O-10 tells more about it. It's free for the asking.

FRICK COMPANY, Waynesboro, Pa.

PURITY IS ESSENTIAL B. B. AMMONIA may be IN AMMONIA

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar. obtained from the following:

ATLANTA: Manufacturers' Warehouse Co. BALTIMORE: Joseph S. Wernig. BOSTON: 120 Milk St., Chas. P. Duffee. BUFFALO: Keystone Transfer Co.; J. W.

Gilbert. CHICAGO: F. C. Schapper, Westerlin & Camp-

CHICAGO: F. C. Schapper, Westerlin & Campbell Co.
CINCINNATI: Pan Handle Storage Warehouse.
CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co.,
Henry Boilinger.
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co.,
Newman Bros., Inc.
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Co.
HAVANA: O. B. Clintas.
INDIANAPOLIS: Rallroad Transfer Co.,
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.
LIVERPOOL: Peter R. McQuile & Sop.,
LOS ANGELES: United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE: Union Warehouse, 7th and
Magnolla Sts.
MILWAUKEE: Central Warehouse.

MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.
MEXICO, D. F.; Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
NEWARK: American Oil & Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Rantz.
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Rantz.
NEW YORK: Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical
Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
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TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co. WASHINGTON: Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

your government and at the same time explain the utility of:

- 1. The representation of your government at this conference.
- 2. That delegates from your government establish a report on the state in your country of each one of the nine questions that are to be examined at this conference.

It will be necessary to have reports thus established reach the head office of the Association Internationale du Froid before January 1, 1915, in order that they may be published in time for the gathering of the con-Yours truly.

ANDRE LEBON, President.

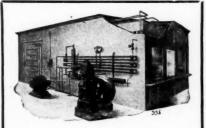
---INVESTIGATING THE MEAT SHORTAGE.

Wonders will never cease. The last wonder of the world is a daily press dispatch in which it is stated that "the present meat famine can not be laid at the door of the socalled beef trust." The man who sent that telegram will not increase his standing with the paper which printed it. It is too easy and popular to charge all high prices of meats to "the beef trust." The public has been persistently fed on this stuff until it is likely that the great majority of readers who draw their information from the daily press are thoroughly persuaded that meat packers are solely responsible for the prices they pay over the butcher's block.

The Department of Agriculture has been studying the meat supply since last spring with an extensive force of investigators, but the field is so large that a report is not expected before the first of next year. Meanwhile, the department assures the public that high prices of beef are due to an actual scarcity of cattle, and it does not hold out hope of immediate relief. It is declared the importation of Argentine beef has little or no effect on the price.

The department is in a somewhat interesting and embarrassing position. Farmers regard it as their adviser and protector, designed to aid them in obtaining living prices for their products. The public and Congressmen are constantly demanding that the Department of Agriculture shall exert itself to reduce food prices. This reduction will occur when an equilibrium is restored between supply and consumption, and prices are on a basis that will afford fair remuneration for many makers of meat, rather than the present profits that come to the comparatively few who have remained in the business .- The Breeders' Gazette.

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



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HAGERSTOWN MARYLAND

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AIROBLAST CORPORATION

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Prices Higher on the War Scare-Consumers Show More Interest-Market Technically Improved-Hog Values Higher-Movement Limited-Feeding Costs Increased.

The salient feature of the week was the injection of European political news into the market. Provision values were enhanced. The trade increased generally, particularly when excitement over the Austrian-Servian situation was greatest. Speculative buying developed for a time, and consumers thought it best to secure supplies for at least the immediate future.

Due to the decided drop in the market toward the close of the preceding week, the list was in a position to respond to bullish development. Liquidation seemed to have been fairly well completed, and in some cases a short interest had been formed. Covering by these operators accelerated the upward trend.

It was not surprising that full advances through the provision list were not maintained. After the enormous fall in security values, and the spectacular rise in wheat, both incidents reflecting the tension over the political conditions in Europe, there was a disposition to view the entire affair more calmly. Conservatives expressed the belief that the struggle would be confined to Austria and Servia, and that none of the big powers would be drawn in. It is staggering to the imagination to picture all Europe at actual strife.

Ordinarily a state of war brings about higher prices for feedstuffs. This fact was before the trade. Yet it was realized that financial conditions are seriously disturbed, making the actual consummation of sales abroad difficult, whether provisions or other products are in question. Furthermore, the contention was that should the dispute in Europe really spread, there would be very few American concerns in a position to ship heavily to the other side, even though urgent inquiries came to them.

Quite apart from the war news, the market for lard and meats was stimulated by other developments. Chief among these was the continued slow flow of hogs to market. It was claimed that the level of hog values would have risen even though no political

disturbance occurred in Europe.

It was remarked that there are still a great number of hogs to come forward, and as soon as more is learned of the outlook for the corn crop shipments will increase. This would really seem an inadequate reason for withholding hogs from the market at present. Prices are surely attractive, and if anything the corn crop prospects are not as good as they have been recently. The actual receipts of hogs at the leading Western points have fallen off about 10 per cent. as compared with those of the previous week, and were nearly 20 per cent. below the receipts for the same week in 1913.

Packing of hogs is also a bullish item that makes itself more effective every week. For the last several days, packing approximated 375,000, or 25,000 under that of the preceding period, and about 100,000 under the packing for the same time a year ago. Since March 1 the total packing amounts to 9,435,000 hogs, a decrease of about 1,200,000 as compared with the corresponding period in 1913.

There is a decided tendency among the smaller interests in the trade to await events. Much has been said concerning the stepping in of large packers, and the consequent stemming of the market's recent decline. This action reassured some of the local holders, but it was not sufficient to induce any speculative buying of volume, or any cash trade. This class of absorption was caused rather by the declaration of war by Austria against Servia, and also by the hog market tone. Now the disorganization on the other side is an unsettling rather than a strengthening factor. Much depends upon whether foreign ports will be open or closed. The hog receipts promise to be closely fol-

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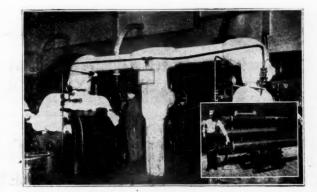
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lowed, and the outcome of the corn crop will bear watching, as a very important area is suffering from drought.

LARD .-- After the break of a week ago, a steadier tone developed, due to the war scare abroad and continued small hog receipts at the West. City steam, 93/4@97/sc.; Middle West, \$10.25@10.35; Western, \$10.20; refined, Continent, \$10.55; South American, \$11.05; Brazil, kegs, \$12.05; compound lard, 81/2@

PORK.—There is no pressure of stocks. Foreign developments further encouraged holders. Mess is quoted \$24@24.50; clear, \$20.50@ 22.50; family, \$24@26.

BEEF.-Western news regarding fresh receipts were rather bullish and the local market was sympathetically firm. Trade was light; stocks are limited. Quoted: Family, \$18@19; mess, \$17@17.50; packet, \$17@18; extra India mess, \$26@27.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, July 29, 1914:

BACON.—Antwerp, Belgium, 7,500 lbs.; Cadiz, Spain, 6,405 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 48,191 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 108,515 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 4,000 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 109,029 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 30,049 lbs.; Hull, England, 95,411 lbs.; Jamaica, W. I., 2,196 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 662,330 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba. 30,957 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 12,707 lbs.; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 7,680 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 500 lbs.; Santos, Brazil, 7,700 lbs.

HAMS.-Antwerp, Belgium, 195,000 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 2,174 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 20,687 lbs.; Hull, England, 159,100 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,793 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 636,115 lbs.; London, England, 297,377 lbs.; Manchester, England, 29,598 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 14,750 lbs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 1,868 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 10,532 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 825 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 8,663 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 866 lbs.; Southampton, England, 43,492 lbs. Southampton, England, 43,492 lbs.

LARD.—Acajutla, Salvador, 1,398 lbs.; Acera, Gold Coast Colony, Africa, 2,396 lbs.;

Antwerp, Belgium, 40,850 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 11,190 lbs.; Barranquilla, Colombia, Antwerp, Deiglum, 10,500 a.s., W. I., 11,190 lbs.; Barranquilla, Colombia, 5,000 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 153,495 lbs.; Bremerhaven, Germany, 4,400 lbs.; Cadiz, Spain, 1,320 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 2,000 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 3,830 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 8,400 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 274,851 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 3,488 lbs.; Danzig, German, 2,404 lbs.; Danzig, British, Gujama lbs.; Colon, Panama, 3,488 lbs.; Danzig, Germany, 70,494 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 6,840 lbs.; Dominica, W. I., 4,159 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 29,150 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 98,627 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 2,700 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 599,429 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 78,882 lbs.; Hull, England, 427,107 lbs.; Iquique, Chile, 2,565 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 4,600 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 54,800 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 22,690 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 432,174 lbs.; London, England, 294,054 lbs.; Malmo, Sweden, 19,216 lbs.; Manchester, England, 205,695 lbs.; Manila, P. I., 4,200 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 18,402 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 37,285 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 7,497 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 23,058 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 18,200 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 42,983 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 1,500 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 59,307 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 8,637 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 6,894 lbs.; Singapore, Strait Settlements, 66,660 lbs.; Southampton, England, 31,350 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 89,223 lbs.; Teneriffe, Canary Islands, 2,296 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 2,750 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 7,375 lbs.; West Hartlepool, England, 46,199 lbs.
LARD OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 5 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 300 hhds.; Hamburg, Germany, 20 bbls.
PORK.—Barbados, W. I., 9 tcs., 45 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 45 bbls.; Dominica, W. I., 23 many, 70,494 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana,

burg, Germany. 20 bbls.

PORK.—Barbados, W. I., 9 tcs., 45 bbls.;
Colon, Panama, 45 bbls.; Dominica, W. I., 23
tcs., 480 bbls.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 36 bbls.;
Hamburg, Germany. 101 bbls.; Jamaica, W. I., 6 bbls., 7 tcs.; Kingston, W. I., 22 bbls.;
Liverpool, England, 75 bbls.; London, England, 60 bbls.; Manila, P. I., 11 bbls.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 38 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 96 bbls.; Port of Spain, W. I., 33 tcs., 233 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 452 bbls.;
St. Thomas, W. I., 13 bbls.; Valparaiso, Chile, 20 bbls.

SAUSAGE.—Gibraltar, Spain, 140 pgs.; Havana, Cuba, 15 bxs.; Liverpool, England, 20 pa.; Messina, Sicily, 100 pgs.; Oran, Algeria, 30 bxs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, July 29, 1914:

BEEF .- Acajutla, Salvador, 14 bbls.; Ant BEEF.—Acajutia, Salvador, 14 bbls.; Antwerp, Belgium, 10 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 129 bbls.; Belize, Honduras, 8 bbls.; Bocas del Toro, 5 tes., 35 bbls.; Cardiff, Wales, 30 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 41 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 30 tes., 189 bbls.; Dominica, W. I., 56 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 25 tes.; Hamburg, Commany, 150 bbls. 10 tes. Hamburg, Germany, 150 bbls., 10 tes.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 6 bbls.; Hull, England, 40 bbls.; Jamaica, W. I., 92 bbls., 15 tes.; Kingston,

W. I., 20 bbls.; Lagos, Nigeria, 13 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 35 bbls., 25 tcs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 229 bbls., 47 tcs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 15 bbls.; Port Limon, C. R., 25 bbls.; Port of Spain, W. I., 63 bbls., 43 tcs.; St. Johns, N. F., 235 bbls.; Valparaiso, Chile, 20 bbls. , 20 bbls

FRESH MEAT.—Barbados, W. I., 8 pgs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 23 pgs.; Colon, Panama, 1,940 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 93 pgs.; Kingston, W. I., 3 pgs.; Liverpool, England, 36.810 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Bremen, Germany, 60 tcs.; Bristol, England, 6 tcs.; Constantinople, Bristol, England, 6 tes.; Constantinople, Turkey, 25 tes.; Genoa, Italy, 25 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 750 tes.; Havana, Cuba, 100 bbls.; London, England, 500 tes.; Trieste, Austria, 20 tes. From Baltimore, Md., to Rotterdam, Germany, 36,841 lbs.

OLEOMARGARINE. — Acajutla, Salvador, 2,360 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 10,000 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 1,513 lbs.; Dominica, W. I., 13,975 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 3,900 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 4,618 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 3,500 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,800 lbs. OLEO STOCK.—Antwerp, Belgium, 50 tes. OLEO STEARINE.—Havana. Cuba, 32,523 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 2,250 lbs.; Nuevitas, Constantinople,

lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 2,250 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 19,724 lbs.

lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 2,250 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 19,724 lbs.

TALLOW.—Demerara, British Guiana, 3,921 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 8,237 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 1,080 lbs.

TONGUE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 10 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 76 cs.; Hull. England, 106 pgs.; Liverpool, England, 44 bbls.

CANNED MEAT.—Antwerp, Belgium, 100 cs.; Calcutta, India, 31 cs.; Cardiff, Wales, 50 cs.; Colon, Panama, 135 pgs., 50 cs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 21 bxs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 33 cs.; Genoa, Italy, 25 pgs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 25 cs.; Havana, Cuba, 30 cs.; Hull, England, 25 pgs.; Jamaica, W. I., 70 cs.; Liverpool, England, 482 cs.; London, England, 526 cs.; Manchester, England, 708 cs.; Marseilles, France, 20 pgs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 30 cs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 25 pgs.; St. Johns, N. F., 100 cs.; Southampton, England, 275 cs. land, 275 cs.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending July 25, 1914, with comparisons:

PORK, BBLS.

То	Week ending July 25,	Week ending July 26,	From Nov. 1, '13, to July 25,
** ** * ***	1914.	1913.	1914.
United Kingdom	434	221	12,734
Continent	102	100	6,238
So. & Cen. Am	400	406	8,065
West Indies		932	46,615
Br. No. Am. Col	539	328	17,572
Other countries			322
Total	2,742	1,987	91,546
	MEATS, L	BS.	
United Kingdom	5.007.375	6,647,425	213,171,945
Continent	99,750	673,325	16,404,615
So. & Cen. Am	38,000	173,625	2.833.975
West Indies	55,000	164,000	6,326,325
Br. No. Am. Col		*******	188,700
Other countries			20,500
Total	5,200,125	7.658,375	238,946,060
	LARD, LE	RS	
United Kingdom	3,746,280	5,908 990	168,404,125
Continent	949,900	3,747,278	117,304,399
So, & Cen, Am.,	425,810	341.570	13,393,916
West Indies	225,270	481.174	16,050,868
Br. No. Am. Col.	170	901.114	438,875
Other countries	21,750		610,220
Total	5,360,180	10,479,012	316,202,403
RECAPITULATI	ON OF THE	WEEK'S E	XPORTS.
From	Pork, bbls.	Ments, the	Lard. lbs.
New York	1.975	2,145,600	1,505,010
Boston	37	336.525	852,170
Baltimore		*******	70,000
New Orleans	730	78,000	549,000
Galveston	100	10,000	14,000
Montreal		1.867.000	2.126,000
Quebec		773,000	200,000
Mobile		113,000	53,000
Total week	2,742	E 900 10E	7 200 100
	2,132	5.200,125	5,369,180
Previous week	2,132	5,646,250	6,555,876

Two weeks ago.. Cor. week last y'r 1,896 1,987 5.017,975 4.417,440 7.658,375 10,479,012 COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '13,	Same time		
	to July 25, '14.	last year.		Changes.
Pork. 1	bs 18,309,200	18,236,000	Inc.	73,200
March	lbs 238,946,060	267.363.119	Dec.	28,417,059
Lard 1	he 218 909 409	496 595 106	Thon	190 200 705

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Thursday, July 23, 1914, as shown by Williams & Terhune's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oll Cake. Bags.	Cottons Off. Bbls.	seed Butter. Pkgs.	Bacon and Hams. Boxes.	Tallow.	Beef. Pkgs.	Pork. Bbls.		ard. d Pkgs.
Aquitania, Liverpool				52		15		175	
Celtic, Liverpool				2104		42	335	128	2580
Minnetonka, London				473				240	295
New York. Southampton				. 440				75	825
Colorado, Hull				536		60	45	520	2039
Bovic, Manchester		30		106				155	1850
Bristol City, Bristol								5	3400
Cameronia, Glasgow				510			50	75	
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg		10					50	100	****
Berlin, Bremen						10			
Kaiser Wil. der Grosse, Bremen.	547								
Noordam, Rotterdam	6348	115				50		34	250
Lapland, Antwerp	8855			220		62		161	1060
Lena, Havre	748	100							
Madonna, Marseilles							12	25	
Argentina, Mediterranean		20							15
Re d'Italia, Mediterranean		200							
Belvedere, Mediterranean		450		20				15	300
Perugia, Mediterranean		50		444				15	525
Total	.16498	975		4905		239	492	1723	13139

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—This market, not unlike others, felt the influence of the war news from Europe. The fact remains, however, that nothing spectacular occurred in the market. This tranquility unquestionably was due to the absence of a speculative interest in tallow, and tended to reassure those who had a faint impression that underlying conditions were best leadily. not healthy.

Prices have not changed to speak of. soon as the declaration of war by Austria against Servia was made public, some timid interests were more disposed to bid for tallow. There have been sales of small quanti-

low. There have been sales of small quantities at recent prices, and holders if anything, are a trifle firmer in their views.

The astonishing feature was that the London auction sale was at lower prices. There were offered 2,161 casks, of which only 640 were taken, at quotations unchanged to three-pence lower. In view of the great war excitement that was reported at all centers, at home and abroad it had been confidently prehome and abroad, it had been confidently predicted that this sale would pass with higher prices registered. No bids for American tallow came from abroad, or at least none worthy of much consideration. Of course, business would be conducted with dimeulty in cases on account of the unparalleled disruptions of the foreign explanation and the foreign of the foreign explanation. tion of the foreign exchange market. Prime city tallow here at the close of the week was quoted at 5%c., and city specials at 6%c. nominal.

nominal.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market has been firmer, selling up to 7% c. The firmness in lard caused more buying of compound lard. Underneath, the principal influence was the European war news.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

GREASES.—There is less selling pressure, but no higher prices have been obtained. Quotations are nominal, as follows: Yellow, 5% 66c.; bone, 5½ 66c.; house, 5½ 65¾ c.
SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market is more unsettled, partly reflecting the war in Europe. Spot is quoted at 6¾ 65¾ c.
PALM OIL.—The unsettled European political situation has kept offerings down. Prime red spot, 6½ 66% c.; to arrive, 65% c.; Lagos, spot, 7¼ 67% c.; to arrive, 65% c.; Lagos, spot, 7¼ 67% c.; shipment, 8½ 68% c.
NEATSFOOT OIL.—There was no change during the past week. For 20 cold test, 96 697 c.; 30 do., 88c.; 40 do., water white, 80 692 c.; prime, 67c.; low grade, off yellow, 63c. COCOANUT OIL.—Holders are said to be less inclined to trade on account of the Austrian-Servian war. Quoted: Gochin, 11 60 11½ c.; arrival, 10½ 610% c.; Ceylon, 9% 60 9¾ c.; shipment, 8½ 68% c.
CORN OIL.—Offerings are not being pressed.

CORN OIL.—Offerings are not being pressed. Some consumers, on the other hand are bet-

ter supplied. Prices quoted at \$6.35@6.45 in

OLEO OIL .- The market has been unsetsituation. Extras are quoted at New York at 91/4c.; No. 2, 8c.; and 52 florins at Rotterdam; No. 2, 48 florins.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, July 30.-Wholesale prices of Acw 107k, July 30.—Wholesate prices of green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are as follows: Pork loins, 19½@ 20½c; green hams, 8@10 lbs, ave, 16c; do, 10@12 lbs, ave, 15½c; do, 12@14 lbs, ave, 15½c; do, 18@20 lbs, ave, 15¼@15½c; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs, ave, 16½@17c; do, 10@12 lbs ave, 16c green rib, bellies green clear bellies, 6@ 10 lbs. ave., 16½@17c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 16c.; green rib bellies, 10@ 12 lbs. ave., 15½@ 16c.; S. P. hams, 8@ 10 lbs. ave., 16@ 16½c.; do., 10@ 12 lbs. ave, 15½ @ 16c.; do., 12@ 14 lbs. ave., 15½c.; do., 18@ 20 lbs. ave., 16½c.; S. P. clear bellies. 6@ 10 lbs. ave., 16c.; do., 10@ 12 lbs. ave., 15½c.; do., 12@ 14 lbs. ave., 14½c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@ 12 lbs. ave., 15½c.; do., 12@ 14 lbs. ave., 15½c.; do., 12@ 14 lbs. ave., 15½c.;

14½c.
Western prices are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 18c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 17@17½c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 16@16½c.; do. 14@16 lbs. ave., 15@15½c.; boneless butts, 16@16½c.; Boston butts, 15½c.; skinned shoulders, 13@14c.; lean trimmings, 14c.; regular trimmings, 11c.; spare ribs, 10c.; neck ribs, 5c.; tails, 7c.; kidneys, 5½c.; ears, 3½c.; tenderloins, 28@29c.
Tierce goods: S. P. ribs, \$25@26: S. P. nig.

Tierce goods: S. P. ribs, \$25@26; S. P. pig tongues, 13c.; S. P. pig tails, \$21; pig tails,

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of fresh beef into the port of New York for the past week amounted to 23,870 quarters, compared to 58,614 quarters last week and 14,797 quarters two weeks ago. Direct shipments from South America included 18,970 frozen quarters. Shipments of beef via England comprised 4,900 quarters chilled beef.

Mutton imports totaled 519 sheep and 1,030 lambs from South America, compared to a total of 17,926 sheep and lambs last week from South America and Australia.

Imports of canned meats included 562 cases via Europe.

Offal imports included 5,375 bags of beef and 1,800 flanks and loins of beef. There were also 556 bags of bone dust.

WESTERN FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, July 29, 1914.—There has been a very active and excited market in all fer-tilizer materials, and prices have been marked up materially, with most of the packers now entirely out of the market as far as offerings of either prompt or future supplies are con-cerned. A few small lots might still be se-cured around \$2.95 and 10c, for prompt tank-age, although the last sales reported were at age, although the last sales reported were at \$2.85@2.90 and 10c. There are rumors of considerable trading for futures on the still higher basis than this, which thus far we have been unable to confirm, and we would quote as a fair proposition tankage from \$2.90@2.95 and 10c., and blood at \$3.07½@3.12½ for prompt and September shipment.

The lower grades of tankage are also closely sold up and producers are showing no dispense.

The lower grades of tankage are also closely sold up, and producers are showing no disposition to quote prices for either prompt or future shipment, nominally \$2.85@2.90 and 10c. for prompt and September. Outside packers' crushed tankage is very sparingly offered at \$2.65@2.70 and 10c.; buyers bidding about \$2.60 and 10c. Nothing doing in country or air-dried stock, supplies being extremely light and not pressed on the market at present. (Complete quotations will be found on page 37.)

OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

Special Letter to the National Provisioner.) New York, July 30.—The provision market, which has been in a rather depressed state,

has now a much stronger feeling, which has been brought about principally by the trouble in Europe. Lard, after several fluctuations, closed stronger this week than last. As regards oleo and neutral, these are in better request at present, and quite some business has been done with Europe, but in small lots only. Europe is not interested in old crop cotton oil, but some business has been done with Europe for new crop oil on a much lower level than prices asked for old crop.

LIVESTOCK AND BEEF EXPORTS.

Exports of livestock and dressed beef from United States and Canadian ports for the week ending July 25, 1914, are reported by Williams & Terhune as follows:

Por	t.										C	attle.	Sheep.	Bee
From	New York	٤.		٠			 					_	_	-
From	Boston						 					-	_	-
From	Philadelph	ia	ı			 	 		٠			_	-	
From	Baltimore		٠			 						-	_	-
From	Montreal .											-	-	-
														_
Tet	ai			٠	٠		 			0		n rote		-
Total	last week						 							

Green Olive Oil Foots

SUPERIOR QUALITY

AND ALL OTHER SOAP MATERIALS

WELCH, HOLME @ CLARK CO. 383 West St., New York

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, July 29.—Since our last report the market has suffered a severe decline. The disappointing consuming trade, the heavy break in the lard market, some 571/2 points in two weeks, freer offerings of new crop crude. particularly for early shipments, caused holders to unload heavily.

This selling brought about almost daily declines. At first the declines were gradual, but as the decline continued with no setback, selling became more persistent and the decline more rapid. "Stop loss" orders also were uncovered as the market declined, and not until the 27th could the decline be checked. During this time August oil had declined 71 points, September 67 points, October 45 points, November 27 points and December 23 points.

It will be noticed that the further off the delivery that the declines scored became smaller. This can be accounted for by the fact that these deliveries are comparatively cheap in comparison to the earlier deliveries, and the fact that even Europe found them cheap caused offerings to be more readily absorbed.

This break has been long overdue. In fact, was due in March, but certain interests at that time seemed able to prevent it. The fact that they were able at that time to hold the market and later force it up caused the trade to hesitate on the selling side. Stocks of oil since that time have been accumulating, as prices were such that virtually only one class of trade could use it to advantage.

Compound lard manufacturers have been the main buyers; in fact, virtually the only buyers of cotton oil since March, other trades being able to secure other oils and greases on a much lower basis. With only one buyer in the market it was only a matter of time when values would have to give way. The time arrived when the lard market finally gave

arrived when the lard market finally gave way (when the trade were generally talking higher prices for it) and when earlier shipments of new crop crude were offered than were generally expected.

This decline put the market down to such a level as to finally enable other trades besides the compound lard manufacturers to come into the market. This buying finally stemmed the decline. When the market refused to sell lower "shorts" then started to run to cover, and in short order the old crop deliveries recovered some 30 points, while the deliveries recovered some 30 points, while the new crop months remained about unchanged. Part of the recovery was again lost on the decline in the lard market today.

decline in the lard market today.

The situation at the moment does not seem to have cleared up materially. While the market has had quite a considerable decline, still it lacks snap. Even the slight recovery has again caused the consuming trade to hesitate. The war situation is also a big factor and the trade in general seem to be very mixed in their views as to what effect it will have on values. We look for an erratic market during the coming week.

Closing Closing

Closing July 15. High. Low. 7.39 b \$7.40 a \$7.39 \$6.68 \$6.92 b \$6.99 a 7.42 b 7.43 a 7.42 6.75 6.86 b 6.88 a 7.18 b 7.19 a 7.18 6.63 6.64 b 6.88 a 6.79 b 6.81 a 6.78 6.49 6.50 b 6.52 a 6.71 b 6.73 a 6.70 6.47 6.51 b 6.52 a



FLOYD & K STS.

CABLE ADDRESS COTTONOIL

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, July 30.-Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 or 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.50 @1.65, basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.60 per 100 lbs.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., $2\frac{1}{4} @ 2\frac{1}{2} c$. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash 80c. per 100 lbs., basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 95c. per 100 lbs.; talc, 1¼@1¾c. per lb.; silex, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$8 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate of soda, 90c. per 100 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks 1½c., and in bbls., 2c. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 4@4¼c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 4%@5c. per lb.

4%@5c. per lb.

Prime palm oil in casks, 6½@6¾c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 7½c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil, 7@7¼c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 8½c. per lb.; green olive oil, 78c. per gallon; yellow olive oil, 82@85c. per gallon; green olive oil foots, 7¼@7½c. per lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 9¼@9½c. per lb.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 11@11¾c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 7.20@7.30c. per lb.; soya bean oil 6¼@6¾c. per lb.

Cochin cocoanut oil, 11@11%c, per 10.; contonseed oil, 7.20@7.30c, per lb.; soya bean oil, 61/2@63/4c, per lb.

Prime city tallow, 57/8c, per lb.; corn oil, 6.40@6.50c, per lb.; house grease, 53/4@6c, per lb.; brown grease, 51/2c, per lb.; oleo stearine, 73/4@8c, per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 53/4c. per lb.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per 100 lbs
Beef, per tierce	20/	22/6	@290
Oll Cake	12c.	15c.	@120
Bacon	20/	22/6	@290
Lard, tierces	20/	22/6	@290
Cheese	25/	30/	@ 500
Canned meats .	20/	22/6	@290
Butter	30/	30/	@500
Tallow	20/	22/6	@290
Pork, per barre	1 20/	22/6	@ 290

DAVE LINK TAKES A VACATION.

Louisville, Ky.

David C. Link, one of the tallow market leaders on the New York Produce Exchange, surprised his friends this past week by announcing plans for a vacation. Mr. Link has not been absent from business, of his own accord, for more than thirty years. An automobile tour has now been arranged which will be of a month's duration. Mr. Link and his family will leave New York about August 1 and motor to the Thousand Islands, thence inland to Canada, returning via Chicago.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, July 31.—Foreign commercial exchange rates were demoralized by the closexchanges and the war situation, as the following shows:

Bankers' 60 days Demand sterling	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days	
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days	
Commercial, sight	
Berlin-	
Commercial, 90 days	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Commercial, sight	No quotations.
Antwerp-	
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.

ATLANTA COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., July 30.—No interest in buying or selling; new crude cottonseed oil. 4lc. bid for September. Meal, \$24.50, f. o. b. mills, for new crop. No trading in new hulls.

STERNE & SON CO.

JUST BROKERS Postal Telegraph Building Chicago

Agents for the U. S. SANITARY EFFLUENTS SEPARATING APPARATUS Inly Thing in Catch Basins

IMPORTANT VITALLY INTERESTING — AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

War Unsettles the Market—Prices Advance
First, Then React—Consuming Demand
Temporarily Stimulated—Offerings of Oil
Increase on Advance—Crude Offered
Lightly.

An impressive slump of cotton oil values was interrupted by the intense excitement caused by the demoralized political situation in Europe. Before the news of the war declaration by Austria against Servia came to hand, all prices were about at the low levels for the season. The liquidation was stemmed suddenly by an improvement in the consuming demand for oil, which was made possible by the larger takings for the account of compound lard makers.

This doubtless resulted from the rise in the pure lard market, which in turn had for its stimulant the turmoil in Europe. The theory that edible stuffs would all rise in time of warfare was applied. Cottonseed oil shared to a meagre extent in the violent rise of the price of various edible commodities, in which wheat led, with a gain of nearly 10 cents a bushel in a single day. Yet due consideration must be given to the fact that cotton oil must have other outlets than those furnished by edible product manufacturers.

Some shrewd judges of economic conditions

were disinclined to venture opinions as to the effect of the war on cotton oil quotations. Where views were voiced, there seemed to be an idea that temporarily prices would be helped, or at least declines made slow, by the unrest in Europe, which should serve to induce domestic consumers to take more cotton oil in one form or another than would have been absorbed under ordinary circumstances.

What the ultimate effect of the disrupted political situation on the other side will be, is at this writing undoubtedly a matter of conjecture. It is evident that financial machinery involving certain countries will be partially or entirely crippled, and when this is the case business is always difficult of consummation. Interests who are actively identified in the export trade in cotton oil dwelt seriously on the panic in the foreign exchange market during the last several days. The largest bankers in the country would not, or could not, deal in exchange at times, and when this is not possible, the sale of cotton oil abroad is not an easy task.

The gradual realization that a prolonged struggle on the other side, irrespective of the powers engaged, would ultimately curtail the aggregate distribution of oil seemed to check the speculative buying-fever that had started, and needed but little encouragement to spread. Offerings of cotton oil became heavier after the first advance, and there doubtless would have been more opposition given to the upward trend but for the fact that the trade was not only disconcerted by the introduction of a political upheaval, but its occurrence in between seasons. In other words, some may count on the demand for cotton oil being curtailed, but no one can guess at this stage with any degree of assurance what the supply will be.

Crude oil mills have astounded many local operators by their indifference. Spasmodic offerings were made, and occasional inquiries for bids came to light. On the whole, however, there does not seem to be much business doing, and it will be interesting to note in just what direction the dead-lock breaks. There has been a little hedging pressure in the distant deliveries of the New York market, which was absorbed principally by a demand from domestic and foreign consumers. This buying transpired prior to the crisis across the water, seemingly signifying that at about the 61/2c. level, basis New York, cotton oil was looked upon as more attractive. Naturally, buying of this sort does not indicate



that no lower values are anticipated, as many users of the actual stuff prefer a scale-down

buying policy.

The cotton crop is now entering its most trying period. Earliest cotton will soon move, but this is merely an infinitely small propor-tion of the total production. The latest re-ports suggest that the East has a very fine prospect as a whole, and during the past few days, when complaints of hot, dry weather were coming to the front, showers fell over a large area. Texas and Oklahoma are suf-fering from a drought, and deterioration is occurring daily, according to unbiased reports. In the cotton trade the idea prevailed that the Government Report, at the end of this last week, should show a condition slightly under 80, which would be a trifle better than the condition a year ago and slightly lower than the ten-year average,

The drought in the West might partially

explain the indifference of crude The question of seed costs has to be considered and these depend greatly upon the farmers' view of the cotton crop. A little later on the refiners' perspective of the demand for cotton will have to be reckoned with by the formers.

with by the farmer.

Closing prices, Saturday, July 25, 1914.— Spot, \$6.70@7; July \$6.79@6.94; August, \$6.82 Spot, \$6.70@7; July \$6.79@6.94; August, \$6.82 @6.84; September, 6.78@6.79; October, \$6.59@ 6.65; November, \$6.49@6.53; December, \$6.50 @6.52; January, \$6.52@6.53; February, \$6.55 @6.60. Futures closed at 15 decline to un-changed. Sales were: July, 100, \$6.81; Au-gust, 2,400, \$6.94@6.82; September, 2,200, \$6.90 @6.79; October, 1,100, \$6.70@6.64; November, 700, \$6.52@6.51; December, 400, \$6.52; January, 1,700, \$6.54@6.53; February, 300, \$6.60. Total sales, 8,900 bbls. Good off, \$6.60@6.90; off, \$6.50@6.80; reddish off, \$6.25@6.80; win-ter, \$7; summer, \$7; prime crude, S. E., \$5.87 ter, \$7; summer, \$7; prime crude, S. E., \$5.87 nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, nom.

Closing prices, Monday, July 27, 1914.— Spot, \$6.90; July, \$6.90@7; August, \$6.89@ 6.90; September, \$6.92@6.93; October, \$6.67@ 6.70; November, \$6.53@6.54 December, \$6.53@ 6.90; September, \$6.52@6.53; October, \$6.54@6.70; November, \$6.53@6.54 December, \$6.53@6.55; January, \$6.55@6.55; February, \$6.55@6.60. Futures closed at 11 advance to unchanged. Sales were: July, 1,000, \$6.91@6.85; August, 2,100, \$6.89@6.68; September, 2,900, \$6.93@6.75; October, 1,400, \$6.67@6.65; November, 2,000, \$6.54@6.50; December, 1,500, \$6.55@6.50; January, 600, \$6.55. Total sales, 11,500 bbls. Good off, \$6.75; off, \$6.70; reddish off, \$6.50; winter, \$7; summer, \$7; prime crude, S. E., \$5.80 nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.
Closing prices, Tuesday, July 28, 1914.—Spot, \$7; July, \$6.90@7.40; August, \$7.02@7.04; September, \$7.03@7.04; October, \$6.74@6.78; November, \$6.54@6.58; December, \$6.54@6.63. Futures closed at unchanged to 13 advance. Sales were: July, 400, \$7.35@6.96; August, 3,200, \$7.05@6.88; September, 3,100, \$7.05@6.93; October, 2,600, \$6.76@6.67; Total

\$7.05@6.93; October, 2.600, \$0.10@0.00; vember, 2.800, \$6.56@6.53; December, 700, \$6.57@6.55. Total \$6.57@6.55; January, 900, \$6.57@6.55. Total sales, 13,700 bbls. Good off, \$6.90@7.40; off, \$6.80@7.40; reddish off, \$6.60@7.40; winter, \$7.35; summer. \$7; prime crude, S. E., \$5.80 nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude,

1exas, nom. Closing prices, Wednesday, July 29, 1914.— Spot, \$6.85; August, \$6.92@6.99; September, \$6.86@6.88; October, \$6.64@6.68; November, \$6.50@6.52; December, \$6.51@6.52; January, \$6.52@6.54; February, \$6.54@6.58; August, \$6.55@6.63. Futures closed at 3 to 10 decline, Sales were: August, 2,300, \$7@6.97; September, 6,200, \$7.04@6.85; October, 700, \$6.68; November, 1,000, \$6.53@6.49 December, 2,100, \$6.54@6.47; January, 5,200, \$6.55@6.53. Total sales, 17,500 bbls. Good off, \$6.75@6.95; off, \$6.65@6.95; reddish off, \$6.40@6.95; win-

off, \$6.65@6.95; reddish off, \$6.40@6.95; winter, \$7@8; summer, \$7@8; prime crude, S. E., \$5.80 nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas. nom.

Closing prices, Thursday, July 30, 1914.—
Spot, \$7.01@7.12; August, \$7.05@7.06; September, \$6.93@6.96; October, \$6.68@6.70; November, \$6.53@6.57; February, \$6.55@6.57; February, \$6.56@6.67; February, \$6.60@6.65; January, \$6.56@6.67; February, \$6.60@6.65; January, \$6.55@6.57; February, \$6.60@6.65;

August, \$6.62@6.67. Futures closed at 3 to 13 advance. Sales were: August, 3,100, \$7.11 (@ 6.99; September, 4,700, \$7@6.93; November, \$6.55@6.53; December, 1,600, \$6.55@ Total sales, 11,200 bbls. Good off, \$6.77 1,800. 6.54. Total sales, 11,200 bbls. Good off, \$6.77 @ 7.07; off, \$6.80@ 7.07; reddish off, \$6.65@ 7.07; winter, \$7@8; summer, \$7@8; prime crude, S. E., \$5.80 nom.; prime crude, Valley, \$5.80 nom.; prime crude, Texas, \$5.80 nom.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending July 30, 1914, and for the period since September 1, 1913, were as follows:

Week

	11 GGV	
	ending	Since
	July 30, '14.	Sept. 1, '13.
		-
From New York-	Bbls.	Bbls.
Adelaide, Australia		64
Antilla, W. I		149
Antwerp, Belgium	—	646
Bahia, Brazil		170
Bahia Blanca, A. R		811
Barbados, W. I	4	6.465
Barcelona, Spain		50
Belize, Honduras		52
		210
Bergen, Norway	4.7	
Bocas del Toro	45	132
Bordeaux, France		_ 160
Bristol, England		25
Buenos Aires, A. R		16,935
Callao, Peru Cape Town, Africa	—	(
Cape Town, Africa	—	2.967
Cardenas, Cuba	—	5
Cartagena, Colombia .		8
Ceara, Brazil		, and a
Christiania Varmari		463
Christiania, Norway .		
Christiansand, Norwa		108
Colon, Panama Constantinople, Turke	10	3,507
Constantinople, Turke	y —	350
Copenhagen, Denmark		5,708
Cristobal, Panama		28
Curacao, Leeward Isla		12
Demerara, British Gui		1.269
Fremantle, Austrâlia		118
Fiume, Austria		100
Canas Italy		
Genoa, Italy		19,699
Gibraltar, Spain		23
Glasgow, Scotland		4,720
Hamburg, Germany		10,933
Hamilton, W. I		100
Havana, Cuba	28	1,911
Havre, France	—	8.613
Hull, England		769
Iquique Chile	_	610
Iquique, Chile Kingston, W. I	222	4,97
La Guaira, Venezuela		1,01
La Guarra, Venezuera		
Las Palmas, A. R		40
La Plata, A. R		1,15
La Plata, A. R Liverpool, England		21,433
London, England		16,813
Macoris, S. D	· · · · · · · —	10-
Manchester, England	—	9,82
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	
Marseilles, France	25	6,63
Matanzas Cuba	_	19-
Matanzas, Cuba Melbourne, Australia		32
Monte Cristi, S. D		
Montavidae Tim		62
Montevideo, Uruguay		9,01
Naples, Italy		2.87
Nuevitas, Cuba		16
Para, Brazil	—	86

Pernambuco, Brazil	269
Piragus Groece -	3,332
Ponce, P. R 12	35
Port Antonio, W. I	442 103
Port Parries C A	39
Port Limon, C. R	390
Port Maria, W. I	17
Porto Cortez, Honduras	4
Progreso, Mexico	652
Puerto Plata, S. D	23
Punta Arenas, Chile 222	1,168
Rotterdam, Holland 60	5,223 13,738
St. Johns N. F.	80
Rio Janeiro, Brazil. — Rotterdam, Holland 60 St. Johns, N. F. — St. John, W. I. — Sanchez, S. D. —	50
Sanchez, S. D	914
San Domingo, S. D	202
San Juan, P. R 4	1,845
Santiago, Cuba 91	1,196
Santa Marta, Colombia	35 3,293
Santos, Brazil	0,200
ments	2
Southampton, England	200
Sydney, Australia 155	735
Trieste, Austria 125	18,878
Trinidad, W. I — Turks Island, W. I —	631
	4,630
Valparaiso, Chile — Venice, Italy	8,364
Vera Cruz, Mexico —	186
Total	233,282
From New Orleans-	- 100
Antwerp, Belgium — Bocas del Toro —	6,435
Bocas del Toro	53
Bremen, Germany — Buenos Aires, A. R —	1,015 500
Christiania, Norway	10,665
Copenhagen, Denmark	225
Frontera, Mexico	20
Genoa, Italy	802
Glasgow, Scotland	125
Gothenberg, Sweden —	2,000 5,908
Hamburg, Germany — Havana, Cuba 200	3,900
Kingston, W. I	60
Liverpool, England	650
London, England	350
Manchester, England	7,100
Port Barrios, C. A	1.704
Progreso, Mexico	1,794 $1,363$
Rotterdam, Holland	15,623
San Juan, P. R	450
San Juan, P. R	903
Vera Cruz, Mexico 40	2,397
m	40,000
Total 660	62,382
From Galveston—	200
Antwerp, Belgium — Bremen, Germany —	100
Havana, Cuba	611
Progreso, Mexico —	200
Rotterdam, Holland	100
Tampico, Mexico	260
Vera Cruz, Mexico	100
Takal	11
Total —	1,571
From Baltimore— Glasgow. Scotland —	75
Havre, France	3.425
Liverpool, England	150
Rotterdam, Holland	50
m 1	

The Procter & Gamble Co.

oreas, Prime Winter Yellow Jenus, Prime Summer White

arigold Cooking Oil White Clover Cooking Oil Puritan Salad Oil 3,700

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THE PORTSMOUTH COTTON OIL REFG. CORP. OF PORTSMOUTH, VA. — AND — THE GULF & VALLEY C. O. COMPANY, LTD., OF NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Will be pleased to quote prices on all grades of Refined Cotton Seed in barrels or loose in buyers or sellers tank cars, f. o. b. refinery or delivered anywhere in this country or Europe.

From Philadelphia-		
Christiania, Norway		104
Conce Italy		806
Genoa, Italy	-	800
Total		910
Total From Savannah—		310
Porgen Verman		000
Bergen, Norway Christiania, Norway	-	696
Christiania, Norway		1,215
Christiansand, Norway Christiansund, Norway		183
Christiansund, Norway	-	122
Gothenberg, Sweden		333
Hamburg, Germany Liverpool, England		3,654
Liverpool, England		729
	-	2,226
Manchester, England	-	606
Rotterdam, Holland	*****	33,587
Manchester, England Rotterdam, Holland Stavanger, Norway Tonsberg, Norway Tromso, Norway	-	273
Tonsberg, Norway	-	244
Tromso, Norway	-	135
Total		44,003
Total From Newport News— Christiania, Norway		
Christiania, Norway		100
Liverpool, England		125
London, England	-	136
,		
Total		361
From Norfolk-		
Glasgow, Scotland		1,985
Hamburg, Germany		1,065
Liverpool, England		
London, England		11,015
Pottendom Helland		1,276
Rotterdam, Holland		3,086
Total	-	10.40=
Total		18,427
From San Francisco—		
Guatemala		3
Honduras	-	1
Hong Kong, China	-	2
Mexico		1
Nicaragua		1
Yokohama, Japan		13
Total	_	21
From Mobile—		
Buenos Aires, A. R		2,238
Total	-	2.238
From all other ports-		
Canada		55,130
Mexico (including overland)	Ministrania.	2,394
Total	-	57,524
Week		
ending	61	Same
	Since	period
Recapitulation— July 30, Bbls.	Sept. 1,	1912,
	Bbls.	Bbls.
From New York1,060	233,282	404,422
From New Orleans 660	62,382	133.661
From Galveston — From Baltimore —	1,571	11,009
From Baltimore	3,700	12,155
From Philadelphia —	910	2,378
From Savannah	43,999	42,478
From Newport News	361	14,105
From Norfolk	18,427	17,264
From San Francisco —	21	162
From Boston —	_	947

From Mobile

From all other ports...

2 238

57,524

6,186

105,898

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS IN NORTHERN EUROPE Possibilities of Increasing Our Trade in Those Countries

By Erwin W. Thompson, Commercial Agent U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the fifth installment of a report by Commercial Agent Erwin W. Thompson to the Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce on the trade conditions affecting cottonseed products and their competitors in Northern Europe. Mr. Thompson, who is a recognized trade authority, both technically and commercially, has just returned from a year's study of European trade conditions. His report will be of almost as much interest to meat producers and the meat trade as to the cottonseed products industry.]

Competing Feedstuffs.

Competing Feedstuffs.

In one sense, all feedstuffs are competitors with cottonseed meal, in that cattle are very adaptable to feed changes; and while scientific research has demonstrated that there should be a certain definite relation between the starch and the albuminoids for producing the maximum results in beef or milk, yet the majority of cattle in Germany and elsewhere are not maintained on an efficiency basis. but are fed on the farm with forage of home production, supplemented by purchases of such local stuff as may seem cheap.

Hay, beans, pea vines, forage corn, clover, lucerne, barley, oats and straw are the most common home productions excepting potatoes. In seasons of bad harvest weather. when grain is damaged, much of such grainwheat, rye, barley, oats-is diverted to feeding purposes. These are often dried in some of the neighborhood drying plants (primarily designed for drying potatoes or distillery byproducts) and stored for future use.

The potato is the great staple crop of Germany, the yield being forty to fifty million tons per year. Owing to the watery nature of the potato it is not an easy crop to house and preserve in the natural state. Aside from making it a staple article of diet, it is largely fed to stock of all kinds, is used for making alcohol and starch, and is now beginning to be sliced and dried, in which condition it

keeps indefinitely and makes a most acceptable stock feed.

The drying industry began about 10 years ago, and is growing every year. About half a million tons are now being dried, half of which is done in comparatively small farm or neighborhood establishments. About three million tons are made into alcohol.

The refuse from the distilleries and starch factories (those using grain as well as potatoes) is extensively fed, both as slops and after being dried. Green raw potatoes make very poor feed, but nevertheless they are frequently so fed. They are better when steamed.

The actual feed value of potatoes, like American corn, depends upon the starch content and is therefore better feed for producing beef than for milk. In any case, the addition of some protein is always advisable. Oil meals are most excellent for this purpose. About 800,000 tons of potatoes per year are now imported by Germany. A great deal more than this amount of potato is now fed to cattle and most of it ineffectively on account of its lack of protein. The resulting manure is likewise lacking in protein (or, when considered as a fertilizer, ammonia).

This is a most important factor in the question of undertaking to dispense with the protein feeds. There should be a chance to substitute the importation of cottonseed meal for some part of this fifteen million dollars' worth of potatoes now imported.

Grain By-Products.

Rye is the feed crop of second importance, the yield totaling ten and a half million tons annually. Primarily rye is used for bread,

HARDENED EDIBLE OILS

MADE FROM

VEGETABLE OILS OF ALL KINDS

Oils Hardened to Order

The American Oil Treating and Hardening Co.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, U.S.A.

but the bran and by-products of the mills working rye and all other grains furnish important feed for animals (about one and a half million tons in all). An equal amount of various brans are imported, mostly from Russia and Argentina. To this is to be added the various grades of rice meal and bran, made and imported, amounting to about 200,000 tons.

Wheat and rye brans have always ranked very high in practical feeding results. Formerly they had a protein content of 15 to 16 per cent., but now, with the progress of milling, more and more nutriment is being saved in the principal products, leaving the byproducts less valuable. The brans made in the large mills of Germany and the United States often run as low as 12 per cent. protein. Brans imported from Argentina still run as high as 16 per cent.

Nearly all the distilleries in Germany are classed as "agricultural." These use about two and a half million tons of potatoes and 350,000 tons of grain per year. The refuse from these distilleries, wet and dry, amounts to the equivalent of about 200,000 tons of dry matter, containing 20 to 25 per cent. protein and 40 to 50 per cent. carbohydrates, about 70 per cent. digestible. On account of the convenience to the farm much of this material is fed to the cattle in the fresh wet state and often hot. There is also an import of 50,000 to 60,000 tons of dried distillers' waste.

Slops from breweries are to some small extent fed locally, but as breweries are not scattered in small units through the country the refuse is principally disposed of as dried brewers' grains, amounting to about 200,000 tons per year. There is an import of 140,000 to 150,000 tons and no important export, so the consumption of this material is about 350,000 tons per year.

By-Products of Sugar-Beet Industry.

The development of the sugar-beet industry, although now occupying a million acres formerly devoted to grain and potatoes, thus reducing the possible pasturage, has nevertheless added considerably to the total cattle feed supply. When beets are harvested, the tops are cut off before marketing. These tops weigh about 4 tons per acre. They are fed to some extent green, but in the past have generally been siloed.

It is beginning to be the practice now, however, to dry the leaves in some of the various drying plants used for potatoes and distillery waste. The dry product has about the same feeding value as good meadow hay and turns out about 18 per cent. of the original weight. So if the whole crop were dried it would add about 375,000 tons to the present meadow-hay crop of 6,000,000 tons.

After the beets have been sliced and extracted at the factories there remains the pulp, or "schnitzel," which is sometimes fed fresh like distillery slops (it contains 93 per cent. water), sometimes in a partly drained and pressed state (containing 85 per cent. water), but generally in a dry state (10 per cent. water). With a total sugar crop of 2,000,000 tons, there would be an equivalent of about 700,000 tons of dried pulp, which is a good source of carbohydrate, having about half the feeding value of dried potatoes. A new product now being exploited called "beet hay," which is made by mixing dried beet

leaves with dried pulp, is seemingly a very good feed.

Molasses is another by-product with good feeding value. It contains about 20 per cent. water and 60 per cent. carbohydrates, but is difficult to feed in a natural state. Sometimes it is put in a bag to dissolve in a tub of water and the sweetened water used in various home mixings of bran, etc., for cattle. But as a rule molasses is used in the form of various commercial mixed feeds just as in the United States.

There are now about 100 plants in Germany engaged in making these mixed feeds. While molasses itself is recognized as a good feed for all animals the feeding authorities in a measure discourage the commercial mixtures on the ground that they are sold at too high a price in proportion to the feed value, as they are often mixed with worthless materials, such as peanut shell, cacao shell, turf, and sometimes even sawdust. When mixed with chopped straw or bran, together with some protein-yielding substance, like oil meal, meat scrap, fish scrap, or dried blood, it is possible to have a fine, digestible, balanced ration that may be sold at a reasonable price in the vicinity of the sugar works, where freights do not have to be considered and where the risk of souring is minimized. Some farm machines are now being introduced for making at home any kind of molasses mixture desired.

This may develop into an important factor in feedstuffs and it might in time be made another outlet for cottonseed meal. The mixture might be as follows: Molasses, 50 per cent.; bran, 30 per cent., and cottonseed meal, 20 per cent. Dried blood seems now to be the most popular form of protein for molasses feeds, but brewers' grains and some extracted palm-kernel meal is used. This extracted meal contains only 1 to 2 per cent. oil and is thus more absorbent than the pressed meal containing 8 per cent. oil. Cottonseed meal has never been much used for this purpose.

About 150,000 tons of molasses is now being used in Germany for feeding purposes. It sells for \$15 to \$20 per ton loose at the sugar works. The total production of molasses (corresponding to a 2,000,000-ton sugar crop) is about 450,000 tons. Formerly important quantities were exported to France and elsewhere for distilling, but tariff adjustments have practically stopped this movement, and there is now no appreciable quantity exported. About 50,000 tons is distilled in Germany, 150,000 fed, and the balance, say 250,-000 tons, used in the special factories for recovering the sugar. Ordinary molasses contains about 40 per cent, sugar which can not be extracted by the ordinary processes of sugar making.

(To be continued.)

WANT COTTONSEED PRODUCT EXPERT.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington is in need of a specialist on the marketing of cottonseed and its products. The position pays a salary of \$2,280 to \$2,760. The duties of this position will be the supervision and conduct of investigations of all handling and marketing processes and of the utilization of cottonseed and its products, from the gin to the manufacturer and consumer. It will include studies looking to the establishment of standards and grades, su-

pervision of experimental crushings, and the collection of information necessary for the successful organization and operation of cottonseed oil mills by co-operative producers.

An educational training equivalent to that required for a bachelor's degree from college or university of recognized standing, and not less than four years' responsible experience in the operation and management of ginning machinery, which must include or be supplemented by not less than two seasons of responsible experience in the management and operation of a cotton oil mill, are prerequisites for consideration for this position.

Applicants must be between 25 and 50 years of age. Under an act of Congress applicants for this examination must have lived in the State or Territory in which they claim residence for at least one year previous to the date of the examination.

This examination is open to all men who are citizens of the United States and who meet the requirements. Persons who meet the requirements and desire this examination should at once apply for form 304 and special form, stating the title of the examination for which the forms are desired, to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., the secretary of the United States Civil Service Board, Boston, Mass., Philadelphia, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., Cincinnati, Ohio, Chicago, Ill., St. Paul, Minn., Seattle, Wash., San Francisco, Cal.; custom house. New York, N. Y., New Orleans, La., Honolulu, Hawaii; old custom house, St. Louis, Mo.; or to the chairman of the Porto Rican Civil Service Commission, San Juan, P. R.

No application will be accepted unless properly executed, excluding the medical certificate, and filed with the commission at Washington, with the material required, prior to the hour of closing business on August 10, 1914.

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL.

Government estimates of exports of cottonseed oil for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, are given as 480,668 bbls., compared to 775,255 bbls. for the year ending June 30, 1913; 989,989 bbls. for 1912, and 562,264 bbls. for 1911.

Exports for June, 1914, are reported as 17,038 bbls., compared to 33,452 bbls. in June, 1913. Exports for June by customs districts are given as follows, in pounds:

																	Pounds.
New York .											۰		•				4,797.700
irginia															٠		292,500
alveston																	22,500
New Orleans								٠		٠	٠		٠				1,564,757
aredo					٠			٠						÷			375
Eastern Ver	mo	n	t		٠			۰			۰	٠					6,835
fichigan					0	٠					٠						130,043
Total June		1	91	4												Ì	6.814.710
Total June																	

NEW MEMPHIS BROKERAGE FIRM.

The Manire Brokerage Company has opened offices at the Porter Building, Memphis, Tenn., for the conduct of a brokerage business. Cottonseed products will be made a specialty. As the members of the firm are well posted in the cottonseed products field they expect to acquire a large clientage in the trade.

HIDES AND SKINS

(DAILY HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—There is a fair amount of trading in progress and the tendency of prices is very strong, especially on native steers. Last week branded steers and particularly Texas were in the limelight and it looks as though native steers would occupy the center of the stage before the close of this week. With Kosher native steers bringing 20c. in New York it now looks as though packers here would be able to realize over this figure for August stuck throats. There seems to be less hesitancy on the part of tanners owing to the European war clouds, and evidently some of them think that a general conflict abroad would not be a bear factor on domestic hides for the present at least or else they believe that the war in Europe will be localized to Austria and Servia. The packers are certainly in a strong position as regards the unusually closely sold up condition of the market. Native cows are still the dullest feature of the market, although a few scattering lots of these have been moved this week. Buyers are also holding off to some extent on light and extreme Texas steers and to a greater extent on branded cows, figuring that possibly a larger slaughter of these in August and September may ease up prices. Native steers are in good inquiry and very firmly held. Packers claim there is an active demand for August salting at 20c., but that they are refusing this price and nominally holding at 201/2@21c. The fact that Koshers have sold in New York at 20c. for August salting makes the packers feel sure they will realize over this for August stuck throats and one packer who did not participate in the New York trading at 20c. and who was asking 2014c, there and later declined to offer at all claims to have declined a bid of 2014c. for Chicago August salting. There are still some Julys obtainable here at 20c. and some February-March held at 184c. Texas steers are firm on the basis of last sales at 194c. for heavies, 19c. for lights and 183/4c. for extremes, but no further sales are reported. There is little to offer in heavy Texas previous to late August and September salting, and packers have ideas of 193/@20c. 1or these. There are still some July and August lights and extreme offered to 192 and 183/4c. lights and extremes offered at 19c. and 18%c. Butt brands are firm and details concerning the recent sale of these at 191/4c. are that one packer sold two to three cars of August salting at this figure. No other sales made over 19c. Colorados are firmly held at 19c. at which price one lot previously sold. No other sales. Branded cows continue slow and other sales. Branded cows continue slow and buyers have been neglecting these for some time past. Packers hold July-August at 18¾c., but buyers hold off on these as well as light and extreme Texas, expecting a larger kill in August and September may possibly cause easier prices. Native cows are held steady to firm, but the demand is limited for this variety. The only fresh sale is one car by a packer of April-May Kosher heavy cows at 18c. July heavies are held at 19c. and July lights at 19½c. with last sales at these prices, but only a small quantity of lights brought 19½c. A recently noted sale of 2,500 April-May lights to a Milwaukee tanner at 19c. from a Missouri River point, consisted of a special selection 43@55 lb. hides. Native bulls are offered at 16½c. for June to January, with some talking 17c. for August to January. Branded bulls are in small supply. Northerns range 14½@15c. and southerns 15¼@15½c., as to lots. buyers have been neglecting these for

Later.-There are further reports August native steers selling at 201/2c., but details as to quantity have not as yet been

details as to quantity have not as yet been learned. One packer sold a car of June-July branded bulls from St. Louis at 15½c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The principal item of interest in this market is some heavy purchases by a large Wisconsin tanner of branded hides which has practically cleaned up most of the available supplies of these. The prices obtained on these branded hides The prices obtained on these branded hides is being kept as private as possible, but it is understood that the regular country lots sold at from 1414@1434c. flat as to quality, while better lots of larger butchers probably brought 1c. more and straight small packers running mostly steers possibly up to 17c. flat and all kinds in bundled condition. The market otherwise shows an about the condition. market otherwise shows no change. Dealers are not asking any further advances than have already been talked of late and tanners are displaying little interest and awaiting some improvement in leather before buying more hides. Buffs are firm but more or less nominal at from 16½c, on last sales of lots containing some long hair up to 16¾@17c. firmly asked for strictly short haired stock and little of the latter offered as dealers still mostly want to include some long and medium hair. Heavy cows are quiet, but held firm at 1614@1612c. for short hair and mixed haired 153/4@16c. Extremes are firm and there is more inquiry for strictly short haired extremes than for anything else. Good lots of strictly short hair are held firm at 18c.; 70@80 per cent. long sold 17½c. Heavy steers firm 16½c. late receipts, mixed hair 15½@16c. Bulle add any archival. 153/4@16c. Bulls, dull and nominal,

13½@14c. Later.—A car of 25-pounds and up, 95 per cent. short haired hides, sold from an outside western point at 16½c. selected and delivered to Chicago.

CALFSKINS.—Dealers continue to talk steady to firm, but trading is limited as tanners are mostly indifferent. One packer is claimed to have refused 22½c. for his August skins and wants 23c. Chicago cities rule 20@ 2014c. for ordinaries and 2034c. for best collections. Outside cities range 20@2014c., mixed cities and countries 1912@1934c. and countries alone 19c. Kips are firm, 19½c. packers, 18½@19c. cities and 18@18½c. countries. Light calf slow \$1@1.05.

countries. Light call slow \$1@1.05. SHEEPSKINS.—Buyers hold off especially on lambs, but packers hold firm. Packer shearlings range 85@90c. and lambs 95c.@\$1 with some shearlings held 92½c. and some lambs \$1.05@1.07½. Country spring lambs range 60@75c. and shearlings 40@60c.

HORSEHIDES are easy and receipts more liberal, due to the excessive heat the past week or so, and movement of couple of cars of mixed cities and countries at \$5,20, which is 5c. lower. Buyers bidding \$4.50 for regular country stock; up to \$4.85 asked and last paid; straight city renderers' hides of good spread quoted \$5.25 to \$5.40; seconds, \$1 less; ponies and glues, \$1.50 to \$2; colts, 50c. to \$1.

New York.

DRY HIDES.-No trading has occurred in common varieies. Holders talk advances and buyers hold off and there is considerable uncertainty as to just what effect the trouble in Europe will have on the hide market. Orinocos are being held at an advance with no takers as yet. Although domestic packer hides have advanced there are constructed. hides have advanced there are some parties in the trade, other than tanners, who cannot see anything else than that prices will have to decline in the advent of general war in Europe on account of the fact that the bulk of the hide supplies of Mexico, Cuba bulk of the hide supplies of Mexico, Cuba and Central and South America will have to depend upon this country for a market if a general war in Europe ties up the European ports. At present a large percentage of the hides shipped out of Mexico and South America, etc., go to Europe. It is also contended that India, China and Australia would also have to depend on America for a market.

If such a state of affairs should come about predictions are that prices would decline.

WET SALTED HIDES.—No trading is noted in River Plates and it is understood that the market on these is easier and holders down there are cabling here for bids. Americans, however, are evidently out as they are quite sure there will be no competition from Europe. There were no arrivals today of either dry or wet salted

CITY PACKER HIDES.—There is a decidedly strong market here, especially on native steers with an advance of $\frac{1}{2}c$. on these over last sales. One local packer sold two cars of August native steers at 20c. along with a car of late July salting at 19%c. and another packer cleaned out all his August native steers ahead, estimated about four cars at 20c. Another packer refused to sell and has withdrawn all offerings of hides for the present. Some business has also been effected in spready native steers with one

effected in spready native steers with one car of June salting sold at 19½c. and another car of June-July salting sold at 19¾c. COUNTRY HIDES.—Holders continue very firm in their views and ask strong prices, but most buyers continue rather indifferent and are slow to follow any advancing tendency of the market. However, one western Pennsylvania dealer reports selling strictly short haired buffs at 17c. selected and also some strictly short haired extremes at 18c. selected which prices are above any previously re-ported sales so far as buffs are concerned. On the other hand, a car of short haired buffs was offered here today from a western Pennsylvania point at 16%c. selected with no sale noted. A car of New York state hides, 45-pound and up, is offered here at 16c. flat, and a sale is reported of a lot of less than a carload of Canadian hides said to run 80c. carload of Canadian hides said to run 80c. extremes at 16c. flat, but no particulars are given as to whether any long haired hides were included in this lot. A little parcel of 400@500 New England, 25-pound and up, hides sold here at 15%c. flat. It is reported that up to 16½c. flat is being offered for choice lots of Pennsylvania, 25-pound and up, hides that are strictly all short haired and choice butcher takoff in lots of less than car loads. A sale is reported of some western Pennsylvania small packer all weight native Pennsylvania small packer all weight native steers and cows at 19c. selected.

CALFSKINS .- The demand continues slack, but supplies here are moderate and dealers talk firm. New York cities are still quoted nominally at \$1.65@1.70, \$2.25@2.27½ and \$2.55@2.60. Some parties believe that if a general war breaks out in Europe it would be a very bullish point on domestic calfskins, so large supplies of Furopean skins, would be a very bullish point on domestic calfskins, as large supplies of European skins would be cut off from being shipped here. No trading is noted in outside city skins, but a little lot of a few hundred New Englands sold here in connection with a lot of hides given above at \$1.30, \$2 and \$2.30 selected and including some 4@5 pounds at 90c. Some western Pennsylvania city and packer kips mixed are reported sold at 19c. selected and similar description calfskins are held at 2014c. selected. 201/2c. selected.

European.

The auction in Paris started Thursday, having been postponed from Wednesday. Prices declined heavily. One cable states that heavy steers dropped 4 frs., medium steers 4½ frs., cows 3½ frs. and bulls dropped 9 frs. Some reports from Russia state that some sales were made last week to Germany of light weight skins at low prices, including light Courland slaughters trimmed at 26 rubles equaling about 37.14c. per pound over there and also Courlands with cheeks at 20½ rubles equaling about 29.29c, over there. There is still an offering on the market here of 30,000 light weight Schadrimk Palloys by a tanner at 25c., but other tanners' views on these are considerably less.

Chicago Section

"When you are in doubt, resign," Cap.

We are not taking much stock in this war stuff until we hear from the Kernel.

Money reported easy does not necessarily mean easy money. Notta da much!

Well, we have been boiled, broiled, roasted, baked and fried, but we are still on deck.

There sure are signs of war on the Board of Trade, if noise is any indication. Turribul!

Nothing short of an earthquake could displace Bath & Hink in the Foist Ward. They're spiked down.

Morris & Company suffered a \$600,000 fire loss last week; their lard and tallow refineries burned down.

Europe is now usurping the Colonel's place on the front page. But-ean Europe go thè pace and stick there?

For a supposed souse, a whiskey pickle, Old Man Huerta seems to have his noodle with him all the time.

Esperanto is not a new kind of sausage. It is merely a new language turned in at the edges and hemstitched.

Experts say Western Canada will have a big crop of hogs this fall. Eastern Canada. however, will be short.

Thirty-four million dollars should move some crop. To some it looks like it would move heaven and earth.

News and gossip of the pits has been replaced by noise and strongarm talk since the European war scare broke loose.

Henry Bernson was away a week or so, but he does not talk fishing any more since he and Jack Taylor had the session with the game warden last year.

Now is the suave politician season. He is an affectionate son of a gun, ain't it? But wait until after he is elected. Then he becomes natural-like a wolf!

General Manager W. F. Burrows, of Libby, McNeill & Libby, is on a tour which has taken him as far as Honolulu. General Superintendent Philip Larmon is on a trip to Alaska. The Libby Round Table is a neat

DAVID I. DAVIS & CO.

PACKING HOUSE EXPERTS CHICAGO, ILL. Manhattan Building. Designers of Packing Plants Cold Storage and Warehouses

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Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural cialties: Packing Plants. Cold Storage, unfacturing Plants, Power installations, swigations. Investigations. CHICAGO

little house organ which furnishes this information, and keeps the Libby forces in touch with each other.

Everybody in Chicago knew of and all about the redlight district long before the present shake-up-except the police. But they are not supposed to know anything, any-

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, July 25. 1914, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 12.16 cents; imported beef, 9.44 cents per

These be troublesome times as far as rumor is concerned. They do get action now and again in Mexico, however. This war talk has

The 1914

Meat Packers' Convention

will be held at

CHICAGO

October 19, 20 and 21

It's not a bit too early to begin to get ready

Save the Dates!

the black-red rust backed off'n the board-

At Jackson, Miss., a guy was fined six bucks for tipping a coon ten cents. Smoke was fined the same amount for taking said dime. Hooray! Lessee, how far is Jackson from Chicago?

"Was you and your wife hurted any in that railroad wreck so you can collect demages, Cohen?" asked his friend. "No, we wasn't hurted at all, but I had presence of mind enough to kick Rachael in the face a couple of times," said Cohen.

Some of our brokers are away, some haven't gone yet, and some are back, and this is a sample of stuff they spill: "Fish bite good, Bill?" "Bite? BITE? Why, they were so doggone vicious I had to hide in the bottom of the boat to bait the hook!"

People may "um" and "haw" all they wish. Just the same there is an alarming shortage of meat animals all over the world and, everything considered, the meat trust (alleged) is letting us down easy. Future gencrations, and not very future at that, are headed into a vegetarian diet. Meat is not likely to be any cheaper. Paste that in your newest new kelly, or your old one.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, July 30.-Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@ 10 lbs. ave., 15¼ @ 15½c.; 10@ 12 lbs. ave., 14½@ 15c.; 12@ 14 lbs. ave., 14½@ 15c.; 12@ 14 lbs. ave., 14½@ 14½c.; 14@ 16 lbs. ave., 14½ @ 14½c.; 18@ 20 lbs. ave., 14½ @ 14½c.; 10@ 12 lbs. ave., 14¾ @ 14½c.; 10@ 12 lbs. ave., 14¾ @ 14½c.; 12@ 14 lbs. ave., 14½ @ 15½c.; 12@ 14 lbs. ave., 14½ @ 15½c.; 18@ 20 lbs. ave., 14½ @ 15½c.; 18@ 20 lbs. ave., 15½@ 15½c.; 16@ 18 lbs. ave., 15½@ 15½c.; 18@ 20 lbs. ave., 15½@ 15½c.; 16@ 18 lbs. ave., 15½@ 15½c.; 16@ 18 lbs. ave., 15½@ 15½c.; 16@ 18 lbs. ave., 15½@ 15½c.; 18@ 20 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 16@ 18 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 18@ 20 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 22@ 24 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 18@ 20 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 22@ 24 lbs. ave., 14½@ 14½c.; 22@ 24 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 18@ 20 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 22@ 24 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 14@ 14½c.; 22@ 24 lbs. ave., 14½c. Regular Hams-Green, 8@ 10 lbs. ave., 151/4

The save., 14% @ 14% c.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs.

ave., 11¼ @ 11½ c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs.

ave., $11\frac{1}{4}$ @ $11\frac{1}{2}$ c. Sweet pickled, 10@ 12 lbs. ave., $11\frac{1}{4}$ @ $11\frac{1}{4}$ c. Picnic Hams—Green, 5@ 6 lbs. ave., $11\frac{1}{8}$ @ $11\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 6@ 8 lbs. ave., 11@ $11\frac{1}{8}$ c.; 8@ 10 lbs. ave., $10\frac{7}{8}$ @ 11c.; 10@ 12 lbs. ave., $10\frac{7}{8}$ @ 11c. Sweet pickled, 5@ 6 lbs. ave., $11\frac{1}{8}$ @ $11\frac{1}{8}$ c.; $11\frac{1}{8}$ @ 11c. Sweet pickled, $11\frac{1}{8}$ @ 11c. Sweet pickled, $11\frac{1}{8}$ @ $11\frac{1}{8}$ c.; $11\frac{1}{8}$ @ $11\frac{1}{4}$ c. Clear Bellies—Green, $11\frac{1}{8}$ @ $11\frac{1}{4}$ c. Clear Bellies—Green, $11\frac{1}{8}$ @ $11\frac{1}{4}$ c. $10\frac{1}{8}$ 0 lbs. ave., $16\frac{1}{8}$ @ $16\frac{1}{2}$ c.; $10\frac{1}{2}$ 0 lbs. ave., $15\frac{1}{4}$ @ $13\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 12@ 14 lbs. ave., $14\frac{1}{8}$ @ $16\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 10@ 12 lbs. ave., 15@ $15\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 12@ 14 lbs. ave., 14@ $14\frac{1}{4}$ c. 141/4c.

IT CAN BE DONE.

Somebody said it couldn't be done.
Rut he, with a chuckle, replied.
That "maybe it couldn't." but he would be one.
Who wouldn't say so till he tried.
So he backled right in with the trace of a grin
On his face, if he worried he nid it.
He started to sing as he tackled the thing
That couldn't be done—and he did it.

Somebody scoffed: "Oh, you'll never do that"—
At least, no one has ever done it;
But he took off his cont, and took off his hat
And the first thing we knew he'd begun it.
With a lift of his chin and a bit of a grin,
Without any thinking he'd quit it.
He started to sing as he tackled the thing
That coulôn't be done—and he did it.

That couldn't be done—and ue uu it.

There are thousands to tell you it cannot be done,
'There are thousands to prophesy failure;

There are thousands to point out to you one by one.
The dangers that wait to assail you,
But just buckle in with a bit of a grin.
Then take off your coat and go to it;
Just start in to sing as you tackle the thing.

That "cannot be done," and you'll do it.

—Exchange.

Look At This! That's Right!

Thank you kindly. Some advertising is expensive. This advertisement is cheap because so many read it. Write us, give us your offerings.

Let us figure on your requirements.

519, 520, 521 Postal Telegraph Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

MERIT!!!

That is what makes our

SUPREME ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

tower way above all others

It is a product of which we are justly proud. Did you ever hear of anyone change after once using

ANHYDROUS SUPREME AMMONIA

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"

Drop a line for a demonstration.

Supreme Means Less Power—Less Coal—Less Expense.

More Refrigeration—More Satisfaction—More Efficiency.

NEW YORK 35th St. & 11th Ave. Provision Department

MORRIS & COMPANY

CHICAGO U. S. YARDS

PACKINGHOUSE PRODUCTS IN SYRIA.

Although the Levant in general is one of the greatest markets in the world for oleo oil, and there is an important consumption of tinned meats, hams, bacon, lard, sausages, and all other packinghouse products, the trade has not yet developed appreciably in Aleppo, writes Consul J. B. Jackson from Aleppo, Asiatic Turkey. This district produces considerable quantities of soap made from low-grade olive oil, and frequently because of short crops the prices of the latter are almost prohibitive, as it is only the local product that is so employed.

Although oleo oil could be used instead of olive oil for soap making, there has been little if any importation of oleo oil for that purpose. Local dealers say that this is principally because American oleo oil producers practically all have general agencies for Turkey in Constantinople, Smyrna or Saloniki, and even in Europe. These agencies can not of course treat direct with the local trade, neither will it pay for local importers to buy through such firms and thereby divide their profits.

To make it interesting to Aleppo dealers, American manufacturers must deal direct, and not through the medium of importers in any other city in the Empire or elsewhere. In that way there should be a respectable trade established within a short time in tinned meats and all other packinghouse products, and especially in oleo oil for soap manufacturing.

It is estimated that there is an annual exportation of soap from this district amounting to about \$380,000, in addition to which

almost all of the soap used locally is of home manufacture. The olive oil so consumed at present would easily find its way into other channels of commerce should the price of oleo oil be found to be competitive.

It is advisable that this question be taken up with the importers of Aleppo consular district, to whom samples should be sent, with quotations c. i. f. Alexandretta and Tripoli. Syria, the ports of entry. All terms should be in French, weights, prices, etc., as well as correspondence. A list of the importers of Aleppo consular district may be had from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its branches.

DEPRESSION IN SOUTH AMERICA.

South American reports indicate a depressed financial and industrial condition. There have been many commercial failures, money is tight, land values have gone tumbling and governments are trying to diminish expenditures. Argentina, Paraguay and Uraguay seem especially affected by the malady termed "hard times." This is the more curious in view of the fact that harvests have been good and prices satisfactory, while for fat animals prices are on an unprecedentedly high level.

Perhaps there are psychological reasons everywhere for "times," good or bad. The assigned reasons in South America are that a few years ago hope abounded a little beyond reason, men paid extravagant prices for land, there was almost feverish activity in almost all branches of endeavor and practically all was done with borrowed capital. Now the reaction is felt and it is severe,

though tempered by good prices for the products of the countries. The inherent wealth of the soil, crops and cattle will in time bring the countries out all right. It seems to be another instance of the folly of over-enthusiasm leading to injudicious investments.—Chicago Breeders' Gazette.

FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTION.

(Concluded from page 17.)

part of the shipper that the meat products shipped are unsound and also that they were intended for human consumption. Moreover authority should be given the Secretary of Agriculture to fix standards, to withdraw inspection on account of violation of any regulation, to use an abbreviated form of the present federal inspection marks, to grant permission for fats condemned for causes other than disease to be used in the industrial arts in lieu of their commercial destruction by a denaturing agent, to make reinspection, wherever found, of meat and meat food products bearing the federal mark of inspection, and to extend exemption privileges under appropriate supervision and control to butchers and dealers who are not strictly retailers but whose business is so limited as not to justify the expense of establishing inspection at their plans.

The public may rest assured that the Secretary of Agriculture and other officers of the department are disposed to do everything possible to maintain the meat inspection service at a high stand and to improve its efficiency so far as possible. The chief object always held in view is the protection of the people against unwholesome products.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

R:1	177.0	2	27	T)	n	T	œ

RECEIP	Lib.		
Monday, July 20. 16,365 Tuesday, July 21. 3,162 Wednesday, July 22. 13,312 Thursday, July 23. 3,548 Friday, July 24. 1,539 Saturday, July 25. 100	Calves. 1,083 2,201 1,686 1,118 385 17	Hogs. 32,555 13,963 19,647 13,712 16,273 8,235	Sheep. 30,389 21,067 15,164 10,646 6,663 1,756
Total last week	6,490 7,636 7,131 7,471	104,385 111,557 126,794 111,115	85,685 107,182 91,339 106,236
SHIPMEN	TS.		
Monday, July 20 4,277	13	6,328	2,153

SHIPMEN	TS.		
Monday, July 20	13 10 79 16	6,328 2,009 3,353 2,370 3,708	2,153 4,087 2,985 2,006 244
Saturday, July 25. 79 Total last week. 13,566 Previous week. 14,316 Cor. week, 1913. 17,389 Cor. week, 1912. 11,709	129 288 226 439	2,056 19,824 16,718 20,788 35,475	11,675 8,187 9,967 8,469

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK. C-441-

**

Year to July 25, 1914 Same period, 1913		Hogs. 3,788,601 4,142,898	Sheep. 2,791,128 2,539,623
Combined receipts of	hogs at e	leven point	ts:
Week ending July 25,	1914		374,000
Previous week			409,000

Previous week	409,000
Cor. week, 1913	448,000
Cor. week, 1912	369,000
Total year to date13	494,000
Same period, 191314	
Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas	City.
Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as :	follows:
Cattle, Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to July 25, 1914 112,300 267,700	190,500
Week ago 108,000 261,600	208,400
Year are 147 500 360 000	195, 100

Two :														1,600		0,500
Con												rkets	for	1914	to	date
Cuttle						 						3,148	14.			13. 4.000
Hogs Sheep												9,673				7,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending July 25, 1914:	
Armour & Co	3,800
Swift & Co	7,700
S: & B. Co	3,100
Morris & Co	5,800
	5,200
	.200
Anglo-American	5,600
Independent P. Co	.300
	5.200
Roberts & Oake	2.680
Brennam P. Co	1.100
	2.100
	3,200
Totals S	5.900
	3,500
	3.700
	8.100
Total year to date	
Same period last year . 3.46	

WUBKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

This	week	 		_			Hogs. \$8.95		1 \$7.95
	one w						8.90	5.40	
	week,						9.15	4.70	
	week.						7.85	4.30	
	week,						6.81	3.75	6.35

Steers, good to che									
Steers, fair to go	ood.				 	 		. 7.05@	8,60
Yearlings, good to	ch ch	oi	ce.		 	 		. 8,50@	9.75
Inferior steers					 	 		. 7.50@	7.90
Distillery steers .					 	 		. 8.40@	9.75
Stockers					 	 	 	. 6,00@	7.25
Feeding steers					 	 	 	. 7.25@	7,90
Medium to good	beef	C	ow	s.	 	 	 	. 5.50@	6.50
Stock cows					 	 		. 4.75@	5.55
Fair to choice hei	fers				 	 	 	. 6.50@	8.10
Stock heifers						 	 	. 5.50@	6.75
Good to choice co	WS				 	 		. 5.75@	7.25

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

Common to good cutters	
	6.75@ 7.25
Bologna bulls	
Good to choice calves	
Heavy calves	
	1.00% 0.00
HOGS.	
Choice light, 170 to 200 lbs	\$8.90@9.15
Light mixed	
Prime light butchers, 200 to 230 H	hs 8.90@9.10
Prime weight butchers, 230 to 270	
Prime heavy butchers, 270 to 350 H	
Mixed heavy packing	
Heavy packing	
Pigs	
Boars	
*Stags	
*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dock	
*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dock SHEEP.	age.
*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dock SHEEP. Native ewes	age. \$4,50@5,10
*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dock SHEEP. Native ewes Native wethers	age. \$4.50@5.10 5.25@8.85
*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dock SHEEP. Native ewes Native wethers Western ewes	age. \$4.50@5.10 5.25@8.85 4.50@5.10
*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dock SHEEP. Native ewes Native wethers Western ewes Western wethers	\$4.50@5.10 5.25@8.85 4.50@5.10 5.00@5.75
*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dock SHEEP. Native ewes Native wethers Western ewes Western wethers Western yearlings	
*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dock SHEEP. Native ewes Native wethers Western ewes Western wethers Western yearlings Native lambs	\$4,50@5,10 5,25@8,85 4,50@5,10 5,00@5,75 5,50@6,00 7,50@8,00
*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dock SHEEP. Native ewes Native wethers Western ewes Western wethers Western rearlings Native lambs Range lambs	age. \$4.50@5.10 5.25@8.85 4.50@5.10 5.00@5.75 5.50@6.00 7.75@8.00 7.75@8.00
*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dock SHEEP. Native ewes Native wethers Western ewes Western wethers Western yearlings Native lambs Range lambs Feeding lambs	\$4,50@5.10 5.25@8.85 4.50@5.10 5.00@5.75 5.50@6.00 7.50@8.00 7.75@8.00 6.80@7.25
*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dock SHEEP. Native ewes Native wethers Western ewes Western wethers Western rearlings Native lambs Range lambs Feeding lambs Bucks	age. \$4.50@5.10 5.25@8.85 4.50@5.10 5.00@5.75 5.50@6.00 7.75@8.00 7.75@8.00 6.80@7.25 3.00@3.75
*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dock SHEEP. Native ewes Native wethers Western ewes Western wethers Western wethers Western yearlings Native lambs Range lambs Feeding lambs	\$4.50@5.10 5.25@8.85 4.50@5.10 5.00@5.75 5.50@6.00 7.50@8.00 7.75@8.00 6.80@7.25 3.00@3.75 4.75@5.10

---CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY,	JULY	25.	1914.	
Con a C second at	a care	-01	TOX	

Open. PORK-(Per bbl.)-	High.	Low.	Close.
July\$ September 20.10	\$ 20.35	\$ 20.10	†\$22.70 ‡20.30
LARD—(Per, 100 lbs.)— Tuly 9.80 September 9.82½ October 9.90 January 9.77½	9.821/2 9.90 9.95 9.80	9.80 9.821/2 9.90 9.75	9.80 9.871/2 \$9.95 9.80
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more July 12.10 September 11.72½ October 11.35 January 10.50	than loos 12.10 11.821/2 11.35 10.50	12.05	12.05 †12.77½ ‡11.30 ‡10.37½
MONDAY.	ULY 27.	1914.	

July 22.75 22.95 22.7 September 20.40 20.55 20.4	
LARD-(Per 100 lbs.)-	
July	9.923
September 9.90 10.03 9.9	90 \$10.023
October 10.05 10.10 10.0	05 \$10.073
January	9.95
RIBS-(Boxed, 25c, more than loose)-	
July 12.15 12.20 12.1	15 †12.20

PORK-(Per bbl.)-

	TUESDAY, J	ULY 28,	1914.	
	bbl.)— 22.95 20.70	22.95 20.921/ ₂	22.90 20.62½	22.95 20.821/
July September October	10.02½ 10.07½ 10.00	10.30 10.35 10.15	10.02½ 10.07½ 10.00	
July September October	ed, 25c. more 12.22½ 11.95 11.45 10.50	than loose 12.25 12.07½ 11.57½ 10.65	12.22½ 11.92½	12.25 12.05 11.57 ½ 10.65
1	WEDNESDAY,	JULY 29	, 1914.	

WEDNESD	AY, JULY 2	29, 1914.
PORK-(Per bbl.)- July 23.00 September 20.95		22.95 20.50
LARD-(Per 100 lbs.)		10.05

July 10	.20 10.20	10.05	10.00
September 10		10.05	\$10.12
October 10		10.121/2	
January 10	.15 10.15	10.00	10.00
RIBS-(Boxed, 25c.	more than loos	ie)—	
July 12	321/2 12.40	12.271/2	†12.35
September 12	.10 12.10	11.871/2	\$11.92
October 11	.65 11.65	11.40	11.47
January 10		10.521/2	\$10.52

4.00@ 5.00 THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)— July 23.25 September 20.70	23.50 20.95	23.25 20.70	23.25 †20.75
July 10.15	20.20	10.15	10.171/2
September 10.15	10.321/2		10.25
October 10.25	10.421/2	10.25	\$10.371/2
January 10.05	10.10	10.05	\$10.071/2
RIBS-(Boxed, 25c. more	than loose	e)	
July 12.35	12.45	12.35	\$12.40
September 11.971/2	12.0734		
October 11.60	11.65	11.571/2	
January 10.57 1/2	10.65	10.45	10.45
FRIDAY, J	ULY 31,	1914.	
PORK-(Per bbl.)-			
July 23.50	23.50	23.25	23.50
September 20.75	20.75	20.00	†20.07
LARD-(Per 100 lbs.)-			
July 9.60	9.621/2	9.60	9.60
September 10.20	10.20	9.60	19.70
October 10.30	10.30	9.721/2	†9.821/2
RIBS-(Boxed, 25c. more	than loos		
July 12.371/2	12.371/9		†12.10
September 12.05	12.05		†11.85
October 11.50	11.50	11.10	11.35

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

†Bid. ‡Asked.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Beel.	
Native Rib Roast20	@ 25
Native Sirloin Steaks	@28
Native Porterhouse Steaks28	@35
Native Pot Roasts	@18
Rib Roasts from light cattle	@18
Beef Stew	@14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native	@16
Corned Rumps, Native	@16
Corned Ribs	@124
Corned Flanks	@10
Round Steaks20	@25
Round Roasts18	@20
Shoulder Steaks	@18
Shoulder Roasts16	@18
Shoulder Neck End. Trimmed	@123
Rolled Roast18	@20
Lamb.	
Hind Quarters, fancy22	@25

Mutton.

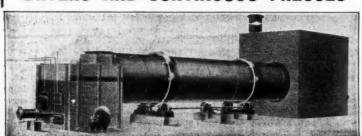
Pork.																								
Pork	Loins											 	 									٠	.18	@20
Pork	Chops																						.20	@22
Pork	Should	er	В																					@15
Pork	Tender	rs																						@35
Pork	Butts								 		. ,	 												@16
Spare	Ribs			0																				@12
Hocks																								@11
Pigs'	Heads																							@ 8
Leaf	Lard .				0	0		9 1		0						0	0	0	0	•	0			@121

	Veal.	
Hind Quarte	rs18 @2	2
Fore Quarte	rs121/4@1	4
	@3	
Rib and Loi	n Chops	8

Butchers' Offal.

an 14 1	COMPAND .	Co. was don'th's	
Suet		*********	Q T
Tallow			@ 8%
Bones, per cwt		********	@ 1.00
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lb			@18
Culfskins, under 8 lbs	. (deacor	is)	@65
King			@15

DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES



Economical Efficient Great Capacity

SAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL OFFSET COST TO INSTALL

For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world. Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.

CHICACO MARKET DRICES SAUSAGE CASINGS.

## WHOLESALE PERSIN MEATS. Carcass Beef.	CHICAGO	MA	RKET PRICES	SAUSAGE CASINGS.
WHILESALE FRESTS Machine Common filter across Common filter				F. O. B. CHICAGO.
Carcan Berf Carcan Series	WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.			Export Rounds
Millered Banace 19-91 19	Carcass Beef.		Blood, Liver and Headcheese	Beef bungs, per piece
Satisface of the property of			Tongue	Beef weasands
Description			Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine @15	Beef bladders, small, per doz
Description Common Commo	Heifers, good	%@13%	Compressed Luncheon Sausage	
Beef Cate 10	Hind Quarers, choice		Special Compressed Ham	Hog bungs, export @19
Reef Cust.	Fore Quarters, choice	@12	Boneless Butts in casings	
Secret Checks			Oxford Butts in casings	Hog bungs, narrow @ 4
Description Checke Check	Cow Chucks	@11	Garlie Sausage	Imported medium wide sheep casings @80
Part	Boneless Chucks	@121/2		
Company Comp	Medium Flates		Pork Sausage, bulk or link	
Company Comp	Cow Rounds	@121/2	Pork Sausage, short link	
## Summer Sausage Committee Committee	Cow Loins	@ 16	Luncheon Roll	Hoof meal, per unit 2.50 @ 2.60
Sammer Saurage	Steer Loins, Heavy	@22		Concentrated tankage 2.50 @ 2.55
Section Content Cont	Beef Tenderioins, No. 1			Ground tankage, 11%
Bloom Parties 1.0	Strip Loins	@13	the state of the s	Ground tankage, 8 and 25%
Control Cont	Shoulder Clods	@131/4		Ground tankage, 61/2 and 30% 23.00@24.00
Company Comp	Rolls	@151/2	Italian Salami	Ground steam hope per ton
Salus 1	Trimings		Mettwurst, New	Unground tankage, per ton less than ground @50c.
Company	Shank	@ 71/2	Farmer @21	HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES
Steer Blus Light 10 10 10 10 10 10	Cow Ribs, Heavy141	2@15	Sausage in Oil.	
Columb C	Steer Ribs, Light	@18		Hoofs, black, per ton 26.00@ 27.00
Lond Date	Loin Ends, steer, native	@171/2	Smoked, small cans, 20 5.85	Hoofs, striped, per ton
Praise 16.00 16.	Loin Ends, cow	@161/2	Bologna, small cans. 20	Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. ave., per ton 70.00@ 75.00
Parisin, per ib. Short Fig.	Flank Steak	@141/2	Frankfurt, large cans, 50 6.40	Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs. av., per ton 75.00@ 80.00 Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton 80.00@ 90.00
Part	Hind Shanks	@ 51/2		Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton 85.00@ 95.00
Tongues Cor Tall, per lb. 7 6 5 7 6 5 7 6 5 7 6 5 7 6 5 7 6 5 7 6 5 7 6 5 7 6 5 7 6 5 7 6 5 7 6 5 7 6 5 7 6 5 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 7			Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb, barrels	
SweetProceals	Tongues	@17	Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb, barrels 12.50	Prime steam, loose @ 9.60
Press Trije, plate	Sweetbreads	@ 22	Pickled Pigs, Snouts, in 200-lb, barrels	Leaf @ 9.371/2
Convergence	Fresh Tripe, plain	@ 51/2	Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels 39.00	Neutral lard
Veal		@ 7%	CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.	
Carcas Veal Carcas Car	Kidneys, each	@ 8	Per don.	Prime oleo 7%@ 8
	Veal.		No. 1, 2 doz. to case	Oleo, No. 2
Second	Heavy Carcass, Veal		No. 6, 1 doz. to case 15.00	Tallow 7 @ 714
EXTRACT OF BEFF. Per	Good Carcass	@ 15 ½ % @ 17	No. 14, ½ doz. to case 35.00	Grease A white
Veal Offal.	Good Saddles	@20		
Parally each Q 8 Section Sec	Good Racks			
Ferning seach			4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box 7.25	Extra lard oil
Barrell Beef		@ 8	8-oz. jars, ½ doz. in box	Extra No. 1 lard oil
Lambs			2, 5 and 10-lb, tins\$1.75 per lb.	No. 2 lard oil
Cool Caul Lambs Caul Lambs Caul			BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.	Oleo oil, extra
Good Caul	Lambs			Oleo stock 71/2@ 8
Saddles Caul Barb Racks Garbon Caul Lamb	Good Caul		Plate Beef	Neatsfoot oil, pure, bhls
R. D. Lamb Racks	Round Dressed Lambs		Extra Mess Beef	Corn oil. loose
Caul Lamb Racks	R. D. Lamb Racks	@13	Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	Horse oil 64@ 6%
Lamb Fries. per lb.	R. D. Lamb Saddles		Mess Pork. old	TALLOWS.
Lamb Tongues, each	Lamb Fries, per lb	@20	Family Back Pork	Edible 6% @ 7
Multon Sheep Giold Gio	Lamb Tongues, each		Bean Pork	
Medium Saiddies		9 - 12	LARD.	Packers' Prime
Medium Saiddies		@1014	Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs @121/4	Packers' No. 1
Good Saddles	Good Sheep		Pure lard	Renderers' No. 1 6 @ 61/4
Good Racks	Good Saddles	@13	Lard, compound	GREASES.
Mutton Legs Mutton Legs Mutton Store Mutton Mutton Store Mutton Mutton Store Mutton Mu	Good Racks	@ 9	Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	
Mutton Stew 67	Mutton Legs	@13	Barrels, %c. over tierces, half barrels, %c. over	White. "A"
Sheep Hoads, each 62 246 Sheep Heads, e	Mutton Loins	@10	tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., %c. to 1c. over	White, "B"
Sheep Heads	Sheep Tongues, each	@ 21/2		Crackling 5% @ 6
Pressed Hogs	Sheep Heads, each		1 to 6. natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi-	Yellow 514 @ 586
Cartons Cartons relis or prints 2@5 ibs 15 @21½ Garbage grease 4 @ 4½ Cartons relis or prints 2@5 ibs 15 @21½ Garbage grease 4 @ 4½ Cartons relis or prints 2@5 ibs 15 @21½ Garbage grease 4 @ 4½ Cartons relis or prints 2@5 ibs 15 @21½ Garbage grease 4 @ 4½ Cartons relis or prints 2@5 ibs 15 @21½ Garbage grease 4 @ 4½ Cartons relis or prints 2@5 ibs 15 @21½ Garbage grease 4 @ 4½ Cartons relis or prints 2@5 ibs 15 @21½ Garbage grease 4 @ 4½ Cartons relis or prints 2@5 ibs 15 @21½ Garbage grease 4 @ 4½ Cartons relis or prints 2@5 ibs 15 @21½ Garbage grease 4 @ 4½ Cartons relis or prints 2@5 ibs 15 @21½ Garbage grease 4 @ 4½ Cartons relis or prints 2@5 ibs 15 @21½ Garbage grease 4 @ 4½ Garbage grease 4 @ 4½ Cartons relis or prints 2@5 ibs 15 @21½ Garbage grease 4 @ 4½		0.0	cago141/2@21	Brown 4%@ 4%
Care	IFFERROR HOPS		Contone walls on points OOK the	Garbage grease 4 @ 4%
Same Ribs			Cartons, rens or prints, 2003 ibs	
Butts	Pork Loins Leaf Lard	@ 16%	Shortenings, 30@60 lb. tubs114@134	Glycerine, dynamite
Clear Bellies 18@00 avg	Pork Loins Leaf Lard Tenderloins	@ 16% @ 10% @ 30	DRY SALT MEATS.	Glycerine, dynamite
Extra Lean Triumings	Pork Loins Leaf Lard Tenderloins Spare Ribs Butts	@ 1634 @ 1014 @ 30 @ 9 @ 1334	DRY SALT MEATS. (Boxed, Loose are %c. less.)	Glycerine, dynamite
Shouts	Pork Loins Leaf Lard Tenderloins Spare Ribs Butts Hocks	@ 16% @ 10% @ 30 @ 9 @ 13% @ 9	Shortenings, 30@60 lb. tubs	Glycerine, dynamite
Pligs* Feet 9 316 (Pigs* Heads) 6 316 (Pigs* Heads) 6 316 (Pigs* Heads) 8 316 (Pigs* Heads) 9 316 (Pigs* Heads)	Pork Loins Leaf Lard Tenderloins Spare Ribs Butts Hocks Trimmings Extra Lean Trimmings	@ 16% @ 10% @ 30 @ 9 @ 13% @ 9 @ 9	Shortenings, 30@60 lb. tubs	Glycerine, dynamite
Blade Bones	Pork Loins Leaf Lard Tenderloins Spare Ribs Butts Hocks Trimmings Extra Lean Trimmings Talls	@ 16% @ 101% @ 30 @ 9 @ 13% @ 9 @ 10% @ 7%	Shortenings, 30@00 lb. tubs	Glycerine, dynamite
Blade Meat	Pork Loins Leaf Lard Tenderloins Spare Ribs Butts Hocks Trimmings Extra Lean Trimmings Tails Snouts Pigs' Feet	@ 16% @ 10¼ @ 30 @ 9 @ 13% @ 9 @ 10¼ @ 7½ @ 5 @ 3½	Shortenings, 30@60 lb. tubs.	Glycerine, dynamite
Hog livers, per lb.	Pork Loins Leaf Lard Tenderloins Spare Ribs Butts Hocks Trimmings Extra Lean Trimmings Tails Snouts Pigs' Feet Pigs' Heads Blade Bones	@ 16% @ 10% @ 30 @ 13% @ 9 @ 10% @ 7% @ 5% @ 5% @ 9	Shortenings, 30@00 lb. tubs.	Glycerine, dynamite
Neck Bones 234/2 Skinned Hams 375/2	Pork Loins Leaf Lard Tenderloins Spare Ribs Butts Hocks Trimmings Extra Lean Trimmings Tails Snouts Pigs' Feet Pigs' Hends Blade Bones Blade Meat	@ 16% @ 10% @ 30 @ 9 @ 13% @ 9 @ 10% @ 7% @ 5 % @ 5% @ 10	Shortenings, 30@60 lb. tubs.	Glycerine, dynamite
Pork Hearts	Pork Loins Leaf Lard Tenderloins Spare Ribs Buttas Hocks Trimmings Extra Lean Trimmings Tails Snouts Pigs' Feet Pigs' Heads Blade Bones Blade Bones Blade Meat Cheek Meat	@ 16% @ 101% @ 30 9 @ 13% @ 9 @ 10 % @ 5 % @ 9 @ 10 % @ 5 % @ 9 @ 10 @ 9 @ 5	Shortenings, 30@00 lb. tubs.	Glycerine, dynamite 718% Glycerine, crude soap 1.24\(\frac{1}{2}\) 13 Glycerine, candle 1.24\(\frac{1}{2}\) 14 COTTONSEED OILS. P. S. Y. loose 51 \(\frac{2}{3}\) 51\(\frac{1}{2}\) 15 P. S. Y. soap grade 49\(\frac{1}{2}\) 49\(\frac{1}{2}\) 48 Soap stock, bbls., concen., 62\(\frac{2}{6}\) 55\(\frac{1}{6}\) f. a 2\(\frac{1}{6}\) 42.45 Soap stock, loose, reg., 50\(\frac{1}{6}\) r. f. a 1.00\(\frac{2}{6}\) 1.15 COOPERAGE. Ash pork barrels 82\(\frac{1}{2}\) 68 Oak pork barrels 87\(\frac{1}{6}\) 90
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	Pork Loins Leaf Lard Tenderloins Spare Ribs Butts Hocks Trimmings Extra Lean Trimmings Tails Snouts Pigs' Feet Pigs' Heads Blade Bones Blade Meat Cheek Meat Hog livers, per lb. Neck Bones	@16% @10% @30 9 @13% @9 @10% 7 % 0 0 0 3 % 0 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Shortenings, 30@00 lb. tubs.	Glycerine, dynamite
Slip Bones	Pork Loins Leaf Lard Tenderloins Spare Ribs Butts Hocks Trimmings Extra Lean Trimmings Tails Snouts Pigs' Feet Pigs' Heads Blade Bones Blade Meat Cheek Meat Hog livers, per lb. Neck Bones Skinned Shoulders Pork Hearts	616%, 629 629 6213%, 629 6210 629 6210 625 6210 625 6210 625 6210 625 6210 625 6210 625 6210 625 6210	DRY SALT MEATS.	Glycerine, dynamite 718% Glycerine, crude soap 1.24\(\frac{1}{2} \) 1.3 Glycerine, crude soap 1.24\(\frac{1}{2} \) 1.4 \(\frac{2}{2} \) 1.6 \(\frac{2}
Brains	Pork Loins Leaf Lard Tenderloins Spare Ribs Butts Hocks Trimmings Extra Lean Trimmings Tails Snouts Pigs' Feet Pigs' Heads Blade Bones Blade Meat Cheek Meat Hog livers, per lb. Neck Bones Skinned Shoulders Pork Hearts Pork Kidneys, per lb.	616% 10039 1399 1399 1007 1007 1008 1008 1008 139 139 139 139 139 139 149	DRY SALT MEATS.	Glycerine, dynamite 718% Glycerine, crude soap 1.24\(\frac{1}{2}\) 13 Glycerine, crude soap 1.24\(\frac{1}{2}\) 14 \(\frac{2}{2}\) 14\(\frac{1}{2}\) COTTONSEED OILS. P. S. Y. loose 51 \(\frac{6}{2}\) 51 \(\frac{6}{2}\) 51\(\frac{1}{2}\) 50 Soap stock, bbls., concen., 62\(\frac{2}{6}\) 65\(\frac{1}{6}\) 6 a 2\(\frac{1}{6}\) 62 45 Soap stock, loose, reg., 50\(\frac{1}{6}\) f. a 2\(\frac{1}{6}\) 62 45 Soap stock, loose, reg., 50\(\frac{1}{6}\) f. a 2\(\frac{1}{6}\) 62 45 COOPERAGE. Ash pork barrels 82\(\frac{1}{2}\) 68 Oak pork barrels 87\(\frac{1}{2}\) 69 Lard tierces 1.02\(\frac{1}{6}\) 1.05 CURING MATERIALS. Refined saltpetre Boracle acid, crystai to powdered 7\(\frac{1}{6}\) 8
Backfat Columbla Cloth Bologna Columbla	Pork Loins Leaf Lard Tenderloins Spare Ribs Butts Hocks Trimmings Extra Lean Trimmings Tails Snouts Pigs' Feet Pigs' Heads Blade Bones Blade Meat Cheek Meat Hog livers, per lb. Neck Bones Skinmel Shoulders Pork Hearts Pork Kidneys, per lb. Pork Tongues Slip Bones	@ 16% 101% 2010 2010 2010 2010 2010 2010 201	DRY SALT MEATS.	Glycerine, dynamite 718% Glycerine, crude soap 1.24\(\frac{1}{2} \) 13 Glycerine, crude soap 1.24\(\frac{1}{2} \) 13 Glycerine, candle 14 2144 COTTONSEED OILS. P. S. Y. loose 51 49\(\frac{1}{2} \) 650 Soap stock, bbls., concen., 62\(\frac{2}{6} \) 5% Soap stock, bbls., concen., 62\(\frac{2}{6} \) 5% Soap stock, bbls., concen., 62\(\frac{2}{6} \) 5% Soap stock, loose, reg., 59\(\frac{2}{6} \) 7, f. a 1.00\(\frac{2}{6} \) 1.15 COOPERAGE. Ash pork barrels 82\(\frac{1}{2} \) 68 Oak pork barrels 87\(\frac{1}{2} \) 90 Lard tierces 1.02\(\frac{1}{6} \) 1.05 CURING MATERIALS. Refined saltpetre 44\(\frac{1}{6} \) 5% Borax 34\(\frac{1}{6} \) 44\(\frac{1}{6} \) 14 Borax 34\(\frac{1}{6} \) 44\(\frac{1}{6} \) 34\(\frac{1}{6} \) 34\(\frac{1}{6} \) 44\(\frac{1}{6} \) 34\(\frac{1}{6}
Calas Cala	Pork Loins Leaf Lard Tenderloins Spare Ribs Butts Hocks Trimmings Extra Lean Trimmings Talls Snouts Pigs' Feet Pigs' Feet Pigs' Heads Blade Bones Blade Meat Cheek Meat Hog livers, per lb. Neck Bones Skinned Shoulders Pork Kidneys, per lb. Pork Tongues Slip Bones Tail Bones	@ 16% (DRY SALT MEATS.	Glycerine, dynamite 718% Glycerine, crude soap 1.24\(\frac{1}{2} \) 13 Glycerine, crude soap 1.24\(\frac{1}{2} \) 14 COTTONSEED OILS. P. S. Y. loose 51 97.50 Soap stock, bbls., concen., 62\(\frac{2}{6} \) 5% Soap stock, bbls., concen., 62\(\frac{2}{6} \) 5% Soap stock, loose, reg., 50\(\frac{2}{6} \) 7, f. a 1.00\(\frac{2}{6} \) 1.55 COOPERAGE. Ash pork barrels 82\(\frac{1}{6} \) 85 Oak pork barrels 87\(\frac{1}{6} \) 90 Lard tierces 1.02\(\frac{1}{6} \) 1.05 CURING MATERIALS. Refined saltpetre 4\(\frac{1}{6} \) 4 Sugar— White, clarified 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
Bellics	Pork Loins Leaf Lard Tenderloins Spare Ribs Butts Hocks Trimmings Extra Lean Trimmings Talls Snouts Pigs' Feet Pigs' Feet Pigs' Heads Blade Bones Blade Meat Cheek Meat Hog livers, per lb. Neck Bones Skinned Shoulders Pork Kidneys, per lb. Pork Tongues Slip Bones Tail Bones Slip Bones Tail Bones Slip Bones Tail Bones Brains Backfat	@ 16% 16% 26% 26% 26% 26% 26% 26% 26% 26% 26% 2	DRY SALT MEATS.	Glycerine, dynamite
Regular Bolled Hams 62244 English packing, in bigs, 224 lbs. 1.45 SAUSAGE. Smoked Bolled Hams 62274 English packing, car lots. 1.45 Columbia Cloth Bologna 61142 Cooked Loin Rolls. 62194 Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton. 3.27 Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton. 3.27	Pork Loins Leaf Lard Tenderloins Spare Ribs Butts Hocks Trimmings Extra Lean Trimmings Tails Snouts Pigs' Feet Pigs' Feet Pigs' Heads Blade Bones Blade Meat Cheek Meat Hog livers, per lb. Neck Bones Skinned Shoulders Pork Hearts Pork Kidneys, per lb. Pork Tongues Slip Bones Tail Bones Tail Bones Brains Backfat Hams	他在30 年	DRY SALT MEATS.	Glycerine, dynamite ————————————————————————————————————
Columbia Cloth Bologna G1112 Cooked Loin Rolls. G29 Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton. 3.25	Pork Loins Leaf Lard Tenderloins Spare Ribs Butts Hocks Trimmings Extra Lean Trimmings Tails Snouts Pigs' Feet Pigs' Feet Pigs' Heads Blade Bones Blade Meat Cheek Meat Hog livers, per lb. Neck Bones Skinned Shoulders Pork Kidneys, per lb. Pork Tongues Stilp Bones Tail Bones Tail Bones Brains Backfat Hams Calas Bellice	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	DRY SALT MEATS.	Glycerine, dynamite 718% Glycerine, crude soap 1.24\(\frac{1}{2} \) 13 Glycerine, crude soap 1.24\(\frac{1}{2} \) 14 \(\frac{1}{2} \) 14\(\frac{1}{2} \) 16\(\fra
Columbia Cloth Bologna	Pork Loins Leaf Lard Tenderloins Spare Ribs Butts Hocks Trimmings Extra Lean Trimmings Tails Snouts Pigs' Feet Pigs' Feet Pigs' Heads Blade Bones Blade Meat Cheek Meat Hog livers, per lb. Neck Bones Skinned Shoulders Pork Hearts Pork Kidneys, per lb. Pork Tongues Slip Bones Tail Bones Brains Backfat Hams Calas Beilics Shoulders	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	DRY SALT MEATS.	Glycerine, dynamite ————————————————————————————————————
Consed Reised Shoulder (219%) Casing sair, Dois, 230 ibs., 23(3X	Pork Loins Leaf Lard Tenderloins Spare Ribs Butta Hocks Trimmings Extra Lean Trimmings Tails Snouts Pigs' Feet Pigs' Feet Pigs' Heads Blade Bones Blade Meat Cheek Meat Hog livers, per lb. Neck Bones Skinned Shoulders Pork Hearts Pork Kidneys, per lb. Pork Tongues Slip Bones Tail Bones Brains Backfat Hams Calas Beilics Shoulders SAUSAGE.	@10% 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	DRY SALT MEATS.	Glycerine, dynamite
	Pork Loins Leaf Lard Tenderloins Spare Ribs Butts Hocks Trimmings Extra Lean Trimmings Tails Snouts Pigs' Feet Pigs' Feet Pigs' Heads Blade Bones Blade Meat Cheek Meat Hog livers, per lb. Neck Bones Skinned Shoulders Pork Kidneys, per lb. Pork Tongues Slip Bones Tail Bones Brains Backfat Hams Calns Relics Shoulders Scalus Calns Relics Shoulders SAUSAGE. Columbla Cioth Bologna	@16% 4 6 16%	DRY SALT MEATS.	Glycerine, dynamite
	Pork Loins Leaf Lard Tenderloins Spare Ribs Butts Hocks Trimmings Extra Lean Trimmings Tails Snouts Pigs' Feet Pigs' Feet Pigs' Heads Blade Bones Blade Meat Cheek Meat Hog livers, per lb. Neck Bones Skinned Shoulders Pork Kidneys, per lb. Pork Tongues Slip Bones Tail Bones Brains Backfat Hams Calns Relics Shoulders Scalus Calns Relics Shoulders SAUSAGE. Columbla Cioth Bologna	@16% 4 6 16%	DRY SALT MEATS.	Glycerine, dynamite
	Pork Loins Leaf Lard Tenderloins Spare Ribs Butts Hocks Trimmings Extra Lean Trimmings Tails Snouts Pigs' Feet Pigs' Feet Pigs' Heads Blade Bones Blade Bones Blade Meat Cheek Meat Hog livers, per lb. Neck Bones Skinned Shoulders Pork Kidneys, per lb. Pork Tongues Slip Bones Tail Bones Brains Backfat Hams Calms Rellics Shoulders Salusage. Calms Salusage. Columbia Cioth Bologna	@16% 4 6 16%	DRY SALT MEATS.	Glycerine, dynamite

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yard, Chicago, July 29,

Despite the fact that receipts of cattle for the first three days of this week will total only 27,000 head as compared with 37,000 for the same period a week ago, the trade aside from the best grades of corn-fed steers has been very dull and stagnant at the recent severe decline, and this can be attributed, we believe, to the almost prohibitive price of beef "over the block." The hot weather is also a depressing factor and during the past ten days certain Jewish holidays have practically eliminated the demand for kosher beef. Butcher stuff is selling readily to outsiders at the recent severe decline in the market. but the big packing outfits for some reason or other have bought but very little "she" stuff this week, their wants being supplied by consignments of Texas grass cattle from the other markets, and the mere fact of the independent plants consider butcher stuff worth the money at the present time is prima facie evidence, we believe, that any change of consequence in the market in the near future will be toward a higher level of values.

Receipts of hogs have been very moderate and as a consequence the market has advanced to a point where the top is \$9.30 and the bulk of the light and light butcher weights are selling \$9.15@9.25; medium and heavy butchers, \$9@9.15; good mixed and mixed packing, \$8.85@9, and rough heavy packing, \$8.75@8.85. The advance in the market has been gradual, which is more of an argument for a well sustained trade than if prices had shown a spectacular advance, and as there seems to be a good demand from all sources for pork product it would appear as if the top of the hog market has not yet been reached, although we can't help feeling that hogs are bringing very remunerative

Sheep and lamb receipts continue light, but the packers still follow their vigorous "bearish" tactics, prices showing no advance over last week's close. However, if these light receipts continue a change for the better must develop soon. Bulk of good native lambs sold today at \$7.75; fat ewes, \$4.75@5; common to medium grades below these figures according to condition and quality.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., July 29, 1914. Cattle receipts for the week ending today were 24,993 head, including 8,456 head of quarantine cattle. The market on all classes of cattle for the week was steady, with the exception of a few of the commoner grades which were a little lower. Best beef steers offered this week brought \$9,80, which price is the top. The bulk of steers sold in a range of \$8@9.50. Few good cattle were offered. most of the arrivals being of medium quality. Heifers are steady for the week. Best heifers in carloads brought \$9.25, while steers and heifers mixed brought up to \$9.50. Cows of good quality sold up to \$7.25, the bulk going at \$5@7. Calves remain steady with a top for the week of \$10.50. Practically all the cattle on the quarantine side were either from Texas or Oklahoma, and in nearly all cases everything sold about steady. Yester-day one load of Oklahoma fed stuff brought \$8.50, the top of the market; another load

also brought \$8.40. The bulk, however, sold from \$7@8.

Receipts of hogs this week amounted to 28,789 head. The market for the week is closing on the same basis as the close of last week. That is, the top, \$9,30, is the same as last week's close. Prices have shown only slight changes, the tops being mostly from \$9,20@9.25 all week. The bulk of hogs have sold at a range of \$8.85@9.25. A good proportion of the offerings were bought by the order buying trade, and the market all week was an active affair.

Sheep receipts were 11,595 sheep this week, and the market for most part has shown very little change. There was a change in the top this week when \$8 was paid for lambs, but this price was paid by city butchers for only several loads of lambs. The packers continued to buy most of their kill at \$7.75. Mutton sheep are steady for the week, the bulk of the offering selling at \$4.64.50.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, July 28.

Beef cattle are slipping this week, due to fair supplies in the West, although heavy arrivals of Australian and South American beef in New York, a set of Jewish holidays this week, and the recent advance in dressed beef prices are leading adverse features. Reduced consumption and larger supplies, especially of grassy cattle, have affected a 10 to 25 cent reduction on everything but prime natives, and even that class is barely steady. The supply was 13,000 here yesterday, and 10,000 today. This is not excessive, nor even heavy, for the season, but in view of the high range of values opposing influences find many vulnerable spots in the market. Only a few Texas cake-fed steers are coming this week, and the best of them sell at \$8,40@8.50. Bulk of the arrivals, amounting to 225 cars in two days, are medium class Oklahoma steers, which sell at \$6.25@7, a good many quarantine grass cows included at \$4.50@6. Prime native steers reached \$9.85 yesterday, highest price paid here this year, and highest on record for July at this market. Bulk of the natives sell at \$8@9.50, native grass steers, \$7.35@9; native cows, \$5.50@7; heifers, \$6.50 @8.75; top veals, \$10.

Hogs are regaining losses sustained last week; market 5@10c. higher today; top, \$8.95; bulk, \$8.75@8.90. Order buyers are taking a good many hogs. Receipts today are only 7,000 head, a very light Tuesday supply, and the month to date is nearly 70,000 hogs short of same days in July a year ago. Average weight last week was 197 lbs.;

a year ago, 203 lbs.

Sheep and lambs are recovering from the break of last week, which was terrific in the case of lambs, amounting to a dollar or more. Receipts are light, and consist of natives and Arizonas of medium quality. Top lambs today brought \$7.90, best ewes worth \$4.75,

breeding ewes \$5 or better.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Neb., July 28.

Very light receipts of cattle have been the order of the day lately, and the supply is running short as compared with this time last year. Corn feds are becoming searcer and an increasingly large percentage of the arrivals are from the range country and very good in point of quality for so early in the season. Trend of values has been lower largely on account of the demoralized beef and cattle mar-

kets in the East. Everything in the way of beef is off 25@40c, as compared with a week or ten days ago, except the good to choice, dry lot, cattle, and those have practically held their own. As high as \$9.75 has been paid lately, but the bulk of the fair to good natives sell around \$8.50@9, with the common to fair grades at \$7.50@8.25 and on down. Good to choice Western grass beeves are selling at \$7.75@8.25; fair to pretty good grades at \$7.25@7.75, and the common to fair kinds at \$6.50@7, and on down. Cows and heifers have gone off fully as much as beef steers, and possibly more, and the medium and common grades are going at the lowest figures of the year. Good to choice grass cows and heifers are selling at \$6.60@7.50; fair to good butcher and beef grades at \$5.75 @6.50, and canners and cutters at \$3.50@5.50, and down. Veal calves are in good request and firmly held at \$7.50@10.50, but bulls,

In hogs receipts are running somewhat lighter than a year ago, both in numbers and weight, and in the face of a well-sustained demand from both packers and outside butchers, there is a decided tendency to force values to a lower level. They go down very slowly, however, and every decline seems to be followed by a let up in receipts and a recovery in prices. All classes of buyers are looking closely to quality, and the range of prices is widening out somewhat. Today there were only 7,300 hogs here, and the market was strong to a nickel higher. Tops brought \$8.80 as against \$8.95 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$8.60@ 8.65 as against \$8.65@8.70 a week ago.

Sheep supplies from the West continue on a liberal scale, and notwithstanding a good demand from packers and vigorous competition from feeder-buyers, the trend of values has been downward for practically all grades. It appears to be simply a case of too liberal receipts as the stock is going into consumption very satisfactorily, owing probably to the high cost of other meats. Fat lambs are selling at \$7.20@8.15; yearlings, \$5.40@5.90; wethers, \$5@5.60, and ewes, \$4.50@5.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending July 25, 1914:

CATTLE.

Chicago	24,460
Kansas City	18,829
Omaha	. 8.143
St. Joseph	
Cudahy	
Sioux City	
South St. Paul	3.70
New York and Jersey City	9.49
Fort Worth	
Philadelphia	2.69
Pittsburgh	
Denver	
Oklahoma City	
Cincinnati	
Mode	
HOGS.	
Chicago	
Kansas City	
Omaha	
St. Joseph	
Cudahy	
Sloux City	
Ottumwa	
Cedar Rapids	
South St. Paul	
New York and Jersey City	
Fort WorthPhiladelphia	
Pittsburgh	
Denver	
Oklaboma City	
Cincinnati	
	0,00
SHEEP,	
Chicago	74,01
Kansas City	17,86
Omaha	
St. Joseph	
Cudahy	
Sloux City	
South St. Paul	1,59
New York and Jersey City	
Fort Worth	3,11
Philadelphia	
Pittsburgh	4,98
Denver	
Oklahoma City	41

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, July 31.—Market steady. Western steam, \$10.00; Middle West, \$10.20@ 10.30; city steam, 10c.; refined Continent, \$11; South American, \$11.50; Brazil, kegs, \$12.50; compound, 8% 8%.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, July 31.—Business was suspendadasemes, only 31.—Business was suspended because of the war situation. Sesame oil, fabrique, — fr.; edible, — fr.; copra oil, fabrique, — fr.; edible, — fr.; peanut oil, fabrique, — fr.; edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, July 31.—(By Cable.)—Beef, ex-Liverpool, July 31.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 115s.; pork, prime mess, 107s. 6d.; shoulders, square, 64s.; New York, 60s.; picnic, 63s.; hams, long, 76s.; American cut, 73s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 66s.; long clear, 71s.; short backs, 65s.; bellies, clear, 71s. 6d. Lard, spot prime, 50s. 6d. American refined contract September, 52s. 3d.; 28-lb. boxes, 51s. 6d. Lard (Hamburg), nominal. Tallow, prime city, 29s.; choice, 32s. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 62s. Tallow, Australian (at London), 30s. 6d.@ 33s. tralian (at London), 30s. 6d.@33s.

-FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was weak, partly due to the lower hog market, liquidation and the break in the grain markets.

Stearine.

The market remains dull and steady with prices for oleo quoted at 8c.

Tallow.

The market continues quiet but steady, with city quoted at 5%c, and specials at 6%c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was weak, due to the break in the lard market and the break in cotton of over lc. a pound.

Over 1c. a pound.

Market closed weak, 7 to 46 points decline.

Sales, 13,000 bbls. Spot oil, \$6.50@.6.70.

Crude, Southeast, \$5.80 nom. Closing quotations on futures: August, \$6.59@.6.61; September, \$6.66@.6.67; October, \$6.53@.6.56;

November, \$6.42@.6.45; December, \$6.42@.6.45; January, \$6.47@.6.49; February, \$6.49@.6.55; March, \$6.55@.6.65; good off oil, \$6.35@.6.70; off oil, \$6.35.66.70; red off oil, \$6.25@.6.65; winter oil, \$6.75.68; summer white 6.65: winter oil, \$6.75@8; summer white oil. \$6.75@8.

---FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, July 31.—Hog market dull and 5c. lower. Bulk of prices, \$8.60@9.10; mixed, 88.45@9.10; heavy, \$8.30@9; rough heavy, \$8.30@8.45; Yorkers, \$9@9.10; pigs, \$7.40@8.90; cattle, steady; beeves, \$7.30@10; cows and heifers, \$3.75@9.15; Texas steers, \$6.40@7.75; stockers and feeders, \$5.50@8; Western, \$7.30@8.40. Sheep market steady to strong; native, \$5.15@5.85; Western, \$5.25@5.85; yearling, \$5.60@6.50; lambs, \$6@8; Western, \$6.35@8.10. \$6.35@ 8.10.

Sioux City, July 31.-Hogs lower, at \$8.30 @ 8.60.

St. Louis, July 31.-Hogs lower, at \$8.80@ 9.15.

Buffalo, July 31.-Hogs slow; on sale, 4,800, at \$9.40@9.60.

Kansas City, July 31.—Hogs slow, at \$8.55@ 8.821/2.

South Omaha, July 31.-Hogs lower, at \$8.35@8.70. St. Joseph, July 31.-Hogs lower, at \$8.60

Louisville, July 31.-Hogs steady, at \$8.75@ 9.25.

Indianapolis, July 31.-Hogs lower, at \$9@

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1914, are reported as follows:

Chicago.

C	attle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
S. & S. Co	2,878	8,100	9,002
Armour & Co	4.107	16,800	15,676
Swift & Co	3,640	7,700	23,571
Morris & Co	3.329	5,800	8,833
G. H. Hammond Co	1.166	5,200	550
Libby, McNeill & Libby	635		
Total (complete)	24.539	84.382	73.454

Western Packing & Provision Co., 9,200 hogs; Anglo-American Provision Co., 5,600 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 7,300 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 5,200 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 2,600 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 4,100 hogs; Miller & Hart, 2,100 hogs; others, 6,200 hogs.

Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Fowler Packing Co	. 334		732
S. & S. Co	. 2,574	2,882	2,086
Swift & Co	. 4.484	2,545	3,258
Cudahy Packing Co	4.095	2,429	3,998
Morris & Co		2,168	1,502
Armour & Co	. 3.764	3,775	2,736
Butchers		210	98

Blount, 240 cattle and 1,301 hogs; Dold Packing Co., 1,339 hogs; Heil Packing Co., 490 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 743 cattle; S. Kraus, 57 cattle; L. Levy, 27 cattle; I. Meyer, 127 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 53 cattle; M. Rice, 307 cattle and 30 hogs; Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 1,048 hogs; Wolf Packing Co., 146 cattle.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co	1,380	7,506	5,055
Swift & Co	1.816	9,503	13,057
Cudahy Packing Co	2,094	11,839	12,214
Armour & Co	1,726	12,337	14,117
Swartz & Co		499	
J. W. Murphy		3,126	

Kohrs Packing Co., 684 hogs; Smiley Bros., 7 hogs; Lincoln Packing Co., 45 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 17 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 2 cattle; T. M. Sinclair & Co., 30 cattle; Corn States Serum Co., 8 hogs; Axtell Serum Co., 6 hogs; Grain Felt Serum Co., 6 hogs.

(Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co	2,620	3,152	4,705
Swift & Co	3,919	2,822	6,304
Armour & Co	2,607	2,446	5,177
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	236		
Independent Packing Co	1.043	1,671	
East Side Packing Co	253	2,267	
J. H. Belz Provision Co		1,160	
Heil Packing Co	14	480	
Krey Packing Co	4	2,314	
Carondelet Packing Co	99	364	
Sartorius Provision Co		505	
Lucr Bros. Packing Co		76	
Others	2,482	13,400	1,954

St. Joseph.* Cattle. 1,900 850 Co..... 850 1,075 5.128

Sioux City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep
Cudahy Packing Co	616	11.841	
Armour & Co	. 441	11.866	
R. Hurni Packing Co	. 145		
Independent Packing Co		1,835	

Sacks Dressed Beef Co., 61 cattle; Oake Packing Co., 351 hogs; The Layton Co., 1.134 hogs; J. L. Brennan & Co., 34 cattle; Statter & Co., 49 cattle; others, 1,308 cattle.

*Incomplete.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JULY 27, 1914.

	S	heep and	1
Beeves.	Calves.	lambs.	Hogs.
New York 1.817	4.914	501	3,948
Jersey City 3,626	3,094	32,005	16,907
Central Union 2,194	523	10,661	-
Lehigh Valley 1,862	350	3,560	_
Scattering	128	_	4,485
Totals 9,499	9,009	46,727	25,340
Totals last week10,386	10,790	62,481	34,951

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to July 31, 1914, show that exports from that country were as follows: To Europe 73,851 quarters; to North America, 3,418 quarters. The previous week's exports were as follows: To Europe, 70,470 quarters; to North America, 21,085 quarters.

RECEIPTS A	т се	NTERS	,
SATURDAY, JU	JLY 25,		
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep. 2,000
Kansas City	400	8,000 400	200
Omana	100	8,000	100
St. Louis St. Joseph	350	1,600 1,600	400
Stoux City St. Paul Oklaboma City Fort Worth	300	3,000	
St. Paul	50	600	50
Oklaboma City	100 500	700	
Milwaukee	900	734	
Denver	372		2,700
Louisville Detroit		1,000 200	
Wichita		330	
Indianapolis	250	4,000	
Pittsburgh		2,000 473	1,000
Cincinnati	20	700	200
Buffalo	700	2,500	600
New York	443	1,292	2,066
MONDAY, JU	LY 27,	1914.	
Chicago	13,000	30,000	19,000
Kansas City	13,000	4,700	3,000
Omaha	4,300 7,600	4,300 5,300	11,500 2,000
St. Louis	800	3,000	1.000
St. Joseph Sioux City St. Paul Oklahoma City	1,000	2,000	1,500
St. Paul	2,700 200	6,000	200
Fort Worth	2,700	400	
Milwaukee		619	
Denver Louisville	700	3,000	3,263
Detroit		200	0,200
Wichita	1 000	100	
Indianapolis Pittsburgh	1,000 2,800	2,000 7,700	6,600
Cincinnati		9 000	
Buffalo	4,300	1,200 3,000	4,000
Cleveland New York	500 3,516	6,680	5,000 14,255
			,
TUESDAY, JU			
Chicago	2,500 $11,000$	13,000 6,800	$\frac{15,000}{3,200}$
Kansas City	3,000	7,200	5,200
St. Louis	1,000	5,700	2,600
St. Joseph	1,300	4,500	1,400 1,200
Stoux City		3,000	500
St. Paul Oklahoma City	800	300	
Fort Worth	1,200	400 1,645	3,000
Milwaukee Denver	74.16.1		1,000
Louisville	100	482	1,299
Detroit		175 1,200	
Wichita		1,619	
Indianapolis	1,200	7,000	1 000
Pittsburgh Cincinuati	300	$\frac{2,500}{3,077}$	$\frac{1,000}{3,200}$
Cleveland	20	1,000	200
Boston	1,581	15,365 1,600	10,437 200
Ruffalo New York		3,330	4,852
WEDNESDAY.	JULY 2	9, 1914.	
Chicago		20,000	18,000
Kansas City	6,000	4,800 8,000	1,600 1,700
Omalia	4,700	5,900	2,100
St. Joseph	. 1,000	4,000	500
St Paul	700	6,000 3,000	400
Oklahoma City	400	400	
Fort Worth	1,900	600	800
Milwaukce	100	4,026	300
Denver		1,000	
Louisville		811	3,031
Detroit		1,130 500	
Wichita		779	
Indianapolis	1,400	8,000	1,000
Pittsburgh		2.500 4.231	1,000
Buffalo	. 150	2,000	400
Cleveland	. 40	1,000 3,607	400 12,434
New York	. 1,717	3,001	24, 202
THURSDAY.	IULY 30	, 1914.	
Chicago		15,000	10,000
Kansas City	3,000	3,000 9,100	2,000
OmahaSt. Louis		8,000	7,200 3,800
St. Joseph	600	6,400	200
Sioux City	. , 600	5,500	200
St. Paul Oklahoma City	300	1,000	
Fort Worth	. 2,200	400	300
Milwaukee		1,457 $1,324$	3,761
Louisville	0	1,029	0,101

FRIDAY JULY 21 1914

1.365

400

3,940

Milwaukee
Louisville
Detroit
Wichita
Indianapolis
Cincinnati
Buffalo
Cleveland

New York

FRIDAT, 9CI	01, 1014.	
Chicago	1,000 15,000	5,000
Kansas City	700 1,500	1,000
Omaha	400 9,500	4,500
·St. Louis	1.100 6,000	1,200
St. Joseph	50 2,700	500
Sioux City	200 5,000	1,200
Fort Worth	1,500 400	600
St. Paul	600 3,100	200
Oklahoma City	250 200	

Retail Section

ANOTHER TOWN ON A CASH BASIS.

Proprietors of every meat market in Beloit, Kan., have agreed that they will do business hereafter on a strictly cash basis. No credit will be given anywhere. Business conditions as well as a realization of good business sense have caused this action to be taken in this and other places. The sooner all meat dealers get as near to a cash basis as possible the sooner will their troubles begin to lighten, for credit losses are certainly their chief handicap.

NO CALF SLAUGHTER AT ATLANTA.

If a city ordinance adopted last week by the City Council of Atlanta, Ga., is strictly enforced, there will be no calves killed in that city and no veal eaten there which comes from carcasses weighing under 150 pounds dressed. The ordinance was enacted with the admitted object of beginning a movement for conservation of the beef supply by prohibiting the killing of calves which might later develop into beef animals.

The law provides that calves that will dress less than 150 pounds net shall not be slaughtered in Atlanta abattoirs, nor shall the meat of calves that will dress less than 150 pounds net be offered for sale in Atlanta.

-THE IMPORTANCE OF CLEANLINESS.

In the modern food store the entire surroundings must be clean. The counter, the goods displayed on the counters, the scales, the shelf goods, and maybe most important of all, you yourself. To approach a customer with the expectation of selling goods a man's finger nails, hands and store frock ought to be clean. Not necessarily that your hands or your clothes are coming in direct contact with the articles sold, but the wholesome impression that personal cleanliness makes is most valuable.

A woman instinctively shuns the unshaven, unwashed, unlaundered man. It is a curious thing that the average salesman is apt to grudge 50 or 75 cents a week for a laundry bill that really proves a most important asset in his business life.-Merchants' Journal.

DO THE LITTLE THINGS WELL.

Is it a small matter? Never mind, see it through. What difference does it make to you even though it may be boys' work. You -you and you only-are asked to do it. There's a bigger thing for you later. But do that little thing now with a whole heart.

Let me tell you something. In the failures to carry out these simple orders by young men many, many times lies their failure of advancement. The big men of today have their eyes on the man that is doing the small things well. No matter if it's washing counters. No matter if it's cleaning scales or carrying a bundle across the street-do these things not only cheerfully, but with as much thoroughness and earnestness as though they were an important part of your successwhich they are.

DEATH OF JOHN H. SCHOFJELD.

John H. Schofield, secretary of the United Master Butchers of America, died at the Hotel La Salle, Chicago, on July 22, of arterio sclerosis, or hardening of the arteries. He was in Chicago preparing for the approaching national convention of his organization, which meets on August 3. Even after being compelled to take to his bed he continued to direct plans for the convention, and it was his last thought, aside from that for his family. His death will be a shock to the trade everywhere, especially to the hosts of retail butchers who are members of the national organization, and to whom John Schofield's name had become a household word.

Mr. Schofield was born in Leeds, England, in 1860. He came to this country when a boy and located in Massachusetts. He began life as a machinist, but later studied shorthand and law, and was the first shorthand reporter in Rhode Island. He was engaged in the



THE LATE JOHN H. SCHOFIELD. Secretary, United Master Butchers of America.

newspaper business at Providence for many years, and in 1892 he removed to St. Louis.

His association with the national organization of retail butchers extended back for 20 years, and he was easily the most prominent figure in its history, from the beginnings of its organization until his death. He helped organize it, he engineered its reorganization and strengthening by amalgamation, and in later years he took hold of its affairs and by self-sacrificing personal effort put it on a stronger basis than ever before, by his remarkable success as an organizer and recruiting agent. It is his monument.

He leaves a widow, Sylvia Heuman Schofield, who has been an inspiring aid to him in his work, and a young son, John Forrest Schofield. Funeral services were held at the family home at St. Louis and interment was in that city.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

G. A. Stubbs has purchased L. Tatum's meat market at Sutherland Springs. Tex.

V. F. Penniwell is now sole owner of the meat market at Leon, Ia., having purchased the interest of James Penniwell.

Mr. Edward Lusch, a well-known meat acker, died at his home, Troy, N. Y., July 26. He was fifty-seven years old.

A meat market has been opened in the Hoover Building, Weldon, Ia., by Charles

Boyle Brothers have closed their meat market at West Fairlee, Vt.

Henry Null has bought the fixtures of William Conley's meat market at Onslow, Ia. Mr. Orensen has been put in charge.

Mr. Pearson's meat market at Goffstown, . H., has been purchased by Mr. Davis, of Manchester.

A butcher shop has been opened near the railroad station at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., by Mark A. Teaney.

Conlon Brothers will open a meat market on Avenue G, Sterling, Ill.

M. Z. Beaulieu, of Presque Isle, Me., has opened an up-to-date meat market at Washburn, Me.

Fire damaged the butcher shop of Jacob

Raich, 1107 Geneva street, Buffalo, N. Y. Austin E. Sumner has purchased the share Astin E. Summer has purchased the share of Frank A. Temple, junior member of the firm of Temple Brothers. The business will be carried on under the name of Temple & Summer, John H. Temple retaining his in-

The Grand Union Meat Company, San Francisco, Cal., has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$5,000, by Adolph Klein. M. L. Siegel and Lena Klein.

Interests owned by the members of the Barlum family, meat dealers, in the property at Cadillac Square and Bates street, Detroit, Mich., known as the Central Meat Market. have been deeded to the Barlum Realty Company for \$125,000. They have formed a corporation to run the market.

A Retail Grocers' and Butchers' Associa-

A Retail Grocers' and Butchers' Association has been organized at Houston, Tex., with the following officers: J. Weingarten, president: W. G. Wade, vice-president, and A. Charney, secretary and treasurer. W. H. Kimmel, of Garfield, Kan., has disposed of his meat market fixtures to A. B. Brumfield & Son.

Lahn, & William Batton have purchased the

John & William Batten have purchased the

John & William Batten have purchased the meat market of Henry Reno, at Scammon, Kan., and William Batten will be in charge.

Dan Williams has sold his interest in their meat business, at Mannford, Okla., to his partner, Robert Boyd.

Jim Wikoff is preparing to open a meat market in the old Johnson location at Ponca City, Okla. The Central Meat Market of Lawton, Okla.,

has discontinued business here and the Bradshear Market has been opened up under new management.

John Hogatt has opened on North Main reet. McPherson, Kan., as the City Meat street. Market.

Wesley Capitan has closed up his meat market at Blue Rapids, Kan. J. L. Strain has decided to close his meat

market at Lebanon, Kan.

James Carper has engaged in the meat business at Manley, Neb.

Moser & Tippett have purchased a meat business in Franklin, Neb.

Thomas Jewett has opened a new butcher

shop at Eddyville, Neb.
S. B. Hoffman, of Callaway, Neb., has purchased the Pioneer Meat Market.

The death is reported of Leander D. Frary.

of Colon, Mich. He has been in the meat and grocery business for twenty years.

John Baasch, of Whitehall, Mich., has leased his meat market to Montgomery & Grieve.

Clarence Giddings has opened up a new

stock of meats at Ayr, Neb.

Jesse Totman has engaged in the meat
business at Marietta, Neb.

Bert Cline is reported to have sold out his

meat market at Bristow, Neb.
Clarence Manee has purchased the meat and grocery business of Croose & Cooper at Hillsdale, Mich.

The Ann Arbor Abattoir Company, Ann Arbor, Mich., has been organized with a capital stock of \$20,000.

Dan Bahner has sold out his stock of meats

C. M. Harris and M. E. Hammond will join in conducting a meat market at Scotts

Bluff, Neb.

The West Side Meat Market has been opened at Giltner, Neb., by John Oliver.

Henry De Kraha has succeeded C. Bylsma in the meat business at 959 Kalamazoo avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.

The building occupied by the meat market of William Stubens, Greenacres, Wash., has been damaged by fire.

A. Stribe has opened a pork and sausage store at Tekoa, Wash. Starkey & Kelp have purchased the City Market at Spangle, Wash., from Fritz

C. W. Morrison has purchased a half interest in the Blagg Grocery & Meat Market at Perris, Cal.

John Schmitt has sold his meat market at Lone Rock, Ia., to Tom McAllister.

--N. Y. RULING ON HAMS AND BACON.

(Concluded from page 16.)

Consideration of the Authorities.

Careful consideration has been taken of the following authorities, but they have not changed my view with reference to the interpretation of the New York statute. State v. Swift & Company, 120 N. W. 1127, concluded merely that wrapped hams and bacons were not "in package form" under the Nebraska statute. not "in package form" under the Nebraska statute. A similar determination was also placed on the words "in package form" in the Federal statute by the United States Department of Agriculture (June 5, 1914). The Attorney-General of Montana likewise has decided that a wrapped ham or bacon is not a "package" (March 3, 1914), and the Attorney-General of California (June 30, 1914) has covelying defined by the has concluded that a container defined by the California statute as "any receptacle into which a commodity is packed or put for sale" does not include the wrapper around hams nd bacons.

None of the above authorities have, it seems

to me, sufficient force to oust from our stat-ute the explicit word "wrapper" (appearing in our own, but not in their laws) in the definition of the word "container." And, of course, the word "receptacle" used in the California statute, in its ordinary accepta-tion, would mean a container previously constructed into which a commodity is placed

All the above opinions are emphatic on the point that wrapped meats are always re-weighed at retail sale, and that there can be no fraud in selling wrapped meats gross weight at retail, because the customer always see that the paper or cloth is

weight at retail, because the customer can always see that the paper or cloth is being placed on the scales along with the meat.

This view entirely overlooks the customer who does not appear at the shop, but sends or telephones his order, and does not approximate that we were in considered. preciate that meats in containers are not required, no matter what the custom is, to be reweighed under our statute at the time of retail sale, except in so far as a retailer may do so to protect himself from delivering a net weight less than the variation allowed under the rules of the State Superintendent of Weights and Measures, to which we will pres-

Moreover, the statute reviewed in the fore-going opinions, as also the Minnesota stat-ute passed upon in State v. Armour & Com-pany, 136 N. W. 565, were expressly aimed at actual deception and fraud in the sale of

commodities, which naturally does not occur when the retail purchaser observes the ham being weighed with its covering.

The Situation in New York State.

The situation is quite different in our State. Intentional fraud or a knowledge or lack of knowledge of any misrepresentation in the sale of commodities has no place as a defense to a violation of the statute (City of New York v. International Provision Company, 144 A. D. 290). The crimes of intentional fraud and misrepresentation are punishable under Section 2411 of the Penal Law, which provides that "a person who injures or defrauds another by using, with knowledge that the same is false, a false weight, mea ure, or other apparatus, for determining the quantity of any commodity, or article of merchandise, or by knowingly delivering less than the quantity he represents, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

a misdemeanor."

State v. Armour & Company, 145 N. W.
1033, in construing a statute of North Dakota compelling the true net weight to be
placed on tin pails containing lard, well
marks out the purpose and effect, under the
State police power, of net weight statutes
like our own.

"The object of all net weight and measure laws is to prevent the opportunity for fraud. It is not material whether defendant in this case was guilty of fraud in the sale of this particular pail of lard; but was the manner of the preparation of the pail such that the people generally wight be defended? people generally might be defrauded? The consumers do not have to depend upon the honesty of the manufacturer in every case. They are entitled to laws allowing them to ascertain the facts themselves. The honest manufacturers, as well as the consumers, are entitled to protection from competition with dishonest weights."

Whether there is actual deception or mis-representation is, therefore, immaterial under Chapter SI of the Laws of 1912, the net weight and container statute of our State. You cannot sell paper or cloth to the retail customer, be it a container or not, as meat.

Rules Under the State Law.

Power is conferred upon the State Superin-Fower is conterred upon the State Superintendent of Weights and Measures by Section 18 to establish uniform tolerances or amounts of reasonable variation and to make uniform rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of Sections 16, 17 17-a and 17-b. Thereunder the State Superintendent has propulated Pule S. providing that

has promulgated Rule 8, providing that "Hams, bacon and smoked or cured products must be sold by net weight by the

retailer to the consumer.

"The wholesaler or packer must sell such meat products by net weight and on wrapped meat products the wholesaler or packer shall mark the gross and tare weight. This shall be marked so that the tag or label or part thereof which bears the gross indication is removable or detachable, whereas the tag or label or part thereof indicating the tare weight is non-removable or permanently attached to the wrapping or marked upon the

"When such products are sold in barrels or packing cases, it will be sufficient to mark the tare on the individual wrapped units in such barrels or packing cases and the gross and the tare on the outside of the barrel

The lettering shall be at least one-ninth of an inch in height, bold-faced letters. A variation of one and one-half per cent, in weight will be allowed.

The above regulation will require the retailer, when he keeps the meat in stock for any length of time, to remove the gross weight tag and reweigh and sell by the actual

weight delivered to the customer."

This is a reasonable rule as regards the uniform retail sale of wrapped meats, conforming with the intent of the statute, and is not, therefore, beyond the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Weights and Measures.

In conclusion, whether the wrapped hams and bacons be considered in container or not, the Superintendent of Weights and Measures has the same power (to assure the pur-

chaser of the net weight he is obtaining) over the retail sale of meat not in containers as he has over the retail sale of meat in con-tainers, and accordingly Rule 8, requiring the marking of the tare and gross weights, is

the marking of the tare and gross weights, is applicable in either event.

Wrapped meats, then, may be sold at retail at wrapped net weights unless the reasonable variation, which Section 17 allows, the limit of which the State Superintendent has fixed in Rule 8 at one and one-half per cent.. is not exceeded. This will not frequently occur if the fact be true as stated by the neckers that wrapped meats do not the packers that wrapped meats do not shrink to a great extent in Northern States where heat conditions are not severe. If the shrinkage exceeds one and one-half per cent. the net weight should be computed by weighing at the time of sale.

THOMAS CARMODY,

Attorney-General.

CALIFORNIA RULING ON MEATS.

(Continued from page 16.)

the contents of each sack, and placed in sacks merely for the purpose of shipment."

When a Wrapping Is Not a Container.

It would seem that the same considerations should control our determination of the question before us. If the hams and bacon, having been wrapped in paper or cloth wrappings, are sold by the "wrapper," then the wrapper is the container as contem-plated by Section 10 of the act. If, however, a ham is sold as a ham according to its weight and the paper or cloth wrapping is placed around it for convenience in handling and shipment, then the "wrapping" is not a container" as contemplated by that section. The word receptacle as used in Section 10 undoubtedly means some fixed receptacle such as a can, box or bag into which the commodities are packed and not a mere wrapper which is wrapped around a commodity, the size of which is determined by the commodity which it encloses.

Comm. vs. Schallenberger, 22 L. R. A. 155. The primary purpose of the act is to protect purchasers against false weights and measures and misrepresentation thereof in measures and misrepresentation thereof in cases when purchases are made of commod-ities in fixed containers, and when the pur-chaser is not permitted to know or may not readily learn the net contents. A clear case of sales coming within the terms of the act is that of canned fruits and vegetables where the purchaser relies solely upon the representation made to him by the seller as to the net contents of the can. A clear case of a sale which does not come within the terms of the act is where a purchaser goes to a butcher shop for the purchase of meat and has the meat weighed out to him in his pres-ence with full opportunity to learn and know

what he is purchasing.

As said in Indiana vs. Spiver, 20 Cox C. C. 692, 68 J. P. 530, the mere fact of weighing meat with the wrapper included would not necessarily constitute an offense of wilfully committing a fraud in the use of scales if the purchaser knew that the weight of the wrapper was included in the weight of the commodity sold. The butcher wraps the meat in a paper and may tie it as securely as hams and bacon are tied, but it would not be conand bacon are tied, but it would not be contended that such a wrapper was a container within the terms of this act. And if, as is sometimes the case, the paper wrapper is placed upon the scales at the time of weighing the purchaser sees and knows that the weight represented to him includes the wrapper as well as the meat. In such case there is no misrepresentation and no fraud. As said in the decision of the Supreme Court in State vs. Armour & Co., supra: "If it be tacitly agreed between the seller and the buyer, whether by express agreement, or through mutual, though unexpressed, understanding, that an order or an invoice for a certain number of pounds of a commodity, such as pork, refers to the number of pounds

such as pork, refers to the number of pounds thereof, weight of wrappings included, and the thing sold or offered for sale, together with such wrappings, conforms in weight to the terms of the offer or invoice, how can it

be said that less has been sold or offered for sale_than_represented?"

Also:

"If by commercial usage Boston butts and pork loins mean certain portions of hog meat, wrapped and ready for delivery, and the sale or offer of sale is made with reference to the meaning of these terms as thus defined, how can it be said that there has been a

misrepresentation?"

misrepresentation?"

In a similar case the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York State in N. Y. vs. Sulzberger & Sons Co., 141 N. Y. S. 876, said: "A bill of lading which is a part of sto, said: "A bill of lading which is a part of the transaction of purchase distinctly states that wrapped meats are sold gross weight. Thus both parties have without fraud or deception on the part of either, made a contract of sale of a box of pork tenderloins by gross weight. That they have a right to do so cannot be questioned."

In N. Y. vs. Fredericks, 100 N. E. 419 (N. Y.) it was held that the ordinance of the

In N. 1. vs. Fredericks, 100 N. E. 419 (N. Y.), it was held that the ordinance of the City of New York prohibiting the sale of commodities without marketing the contents thereof was a prohibition against defrauding purchasers of commodities when sold by

weight or measure.

Law Does Not Set Aside a Custom.

Though it is true that a general custom cannot control the provisions of a Statute cannot control the provisions of a Statute and that when statutory regulations conflict with general customs and usages the statute must control (12 Cyc. 1054), nevertheless a penal statute which must be strictly construed will not be taken as setting aside a general custom unless its provisions to that

extent are definite.

It appears to be the custom of packers of hams and bacon to wrap them either in paper or muslin or canvass sacks, or some other covering to protect them from dirt and insects and also to secure their better handling in process of shipment. It seems that a large percentage of hams and bacon when delivered in cold weather to customers in the Northern States are cold and shipped without being wrapped by any of the methods above suggested, but where they are delivered in the warm weather or to customers in the Southwarm weather or to customers in the South-ern States one or more of the methods of wrapping is required. These methods have become well known to all dealers to such an extent that the sale of hams and bacon so wrapped has become a common business cus-

It also appears to be the custom that the packers wrap such hams and bacon only when requested so to do by the customer ordering them. It cannot be said therefore that any dealer purchasing hams or bacon from pack-ers which are wrapped in accordance with the express order of the purchaser and which are billed to the purchaser as wrapped hamor bacon is deceived by the packer or is led by the packer to believe that the weight of wrappings is not included in the billing

weight.

The purchaser knows that the hams and bacon all vary in size and weight, and that the weight of the paper or other wrapping must necessarily depend upon the size of the must necessarily depend upon the size of the ham, and also that this paper may be heavier by reason of greater absorption of the fats from the meat during the process of shipment. The net weight of the hams may be determined by the purchaser without any difficulty, and the case is not one such as arises in the sale of canned goods or other commodities packed in such containers that the purchaser may not readily determine their exact weight.

There Can Be No Deception or Fraud.

Inasmuch as the purchaser may always de-mand the delivery of hams and bacon un-wrapped, billed to him at their net weight. and inasmuch as the wrapping placed around them is for the benefit and convenience of the purchaser, it cannot be said that any deception or fraud is practiced upon the pur-chaser when hams or bacon are sold to him in such wrappings, without marking the net contents thereon.

Section 6 of the act especially exempts from its provisions all sales of commodities made from bulk where the quantity is

"weighed, measured or counted for the immediate purpose of such sale." Where com-modities are sold by the package, can, box or bag they are not weighed for the immediate purpose of the sale, and the purchaser relies on the seller's representation as to the net contents. Where a ham or side of bacon is sold it must necessarily be weighed for the immediate purpose of the sale and such a sale comes within the exemption of Section 6.

Furthermore, I cannot believe that a piece

of paper or cloth wrapped around a commodor paper or cloth wrapped around a commonity such as a ham, even though pasted or sewed together, is a "receptacle" such as that contemplated by Section 10 of the act. The term "container" or "receptacle" is not far different in meaning from "package."
Other acts requiring the marking of the net
contents of commodities sold "in package
form" have been interpreted as not requiring the marking of wrapped hams or bacon, and I believe that such is the proper interpretation of those acts. Nebraska vs. Swift & Co., 120 N. W. 1127

(Noh)

I am, therefore, of the opinion that the Net Container Act does not require the marking of the net weight of a ham or side of bacon upon any paper or cloth covering in which they may be wrapped. Very truly yours, U. S. WEBB,

Attorney-General.

New York Section

Charles H. Swift of Chicago was a visitor to New York this week.

C. R. Strotz, general manager of Swift and Company's soap department, was in New York during the week.

L. R. Hovey, in charge of the S. & S. Company's produce department at Chicago, was in New York this week.

Swift and Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending July 25, 1914, average as follows: Domestic beef, 13.18c.; imported beef, 9.87c. per lb.

The men of the small stock department of the Sulzberger & Sons Company's New York plant will have their annual outing and games today, Saturday, at Witzel's Grove, College Point, L. I. This is always the occasion for a lot of fun in which many representatives of the trade take part.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending Saturday, July 25, 1914: Meat.—Manhattan, 3,097 lbs.; Brooklyn, 15,-685 lbs.; The Bronx, 50 lbs.; total, 18,832 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 55,200 lbs.; The Bronx, 1,000 lbs.; total, 56,200 lbs. Poultry and Game.—Manhattan, 4,221 lbs.; The Bronx, 30 lbs.; total, 4,251 lbs.

Harold H. Edwards, son of General Man-ager G. J. Edwards of Swift and Company's New York district, has gone to Chicago to enter the construction department of Swift and Company in that city. Mr. Edwards has just completed a technical course at the Stevens Institute of Technology in New York, and will begin the practice of his profession under favorable auspices. He is well known and popular in local trade circles and the best wishes of his friends go with him in his new work. new work.

A change of ownership took place recently in the shop formerly conducted by Otto Kamper at No. 3789 Broadway, Manhattan. The new proprietors are D. Hirsch, who was formerly the manager, and C. D. Clarke. The business has been incorporated under the name of The Quality Market, Lnc., Mr. Clarke being president, and Mrs. Hirsch, who is the active member of the corporation, treasurer. The latter is a veteran in the retail business and thoroughly competent to be at the head of this rapidly-growing business. The market is as handsomely fitted up as any in New York, and has built up a splendid reputation from which it takes its name, as "quality" is Mr. Hirsch's first consideration.

The Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens has appointed the following committee to co-operate with the members of the Market Committee of the Board of Estimate to study the market situation in the Borough of Queens: Michael J. Degnon, chairman; George J. Ryan, A. L. Langdon, John Adkies and Frederick Russell. Plans have been prepared by the Long Island Railroad for a lic market on the west side of Dutch Kills Creek, between Borden avenue and Hunters Point avenue. These plans include, in addition to a general market, a fish market, meat and vegetable warehouse, and fruit warehouse. An estimate of the cost of this market is \$3,500,000. The Long Island Railroad owns the land, comprising over four blocks, and is willing to co-operate in a plan for financing the erection of the buildings.

NEW YORK MEAT MARKET RULES.

Meat dealers in Washington Market held a conference this week with Health Commissioner Goldwater of New York City to present to him their views concerning sanitary regulations governing meat markets, etc. The Department of Health has adopted an amendment to the Sanitary Code requiring the equipment of all food markets with sanitary floors, drainage, screen or glass doors, electric fans, glass or other case coverings for all meats and food displays, etc. The merchants in Washington Market want a revision of these regulations, as they claim they cannot do business under them as at present framed.

President Koelsch of the Washington Market Merchants' Association presented a brief to Commisisoner Goldwater summing up his views and those of the market stall-keepers. They ask for a specific set of rules covering sanitary floors and drainage, glass cases, screens, fans, etc., which they favor. are now in temporary quarters pending the rebuilding of the market, and claim they will be driven out of business if too much hardship is put upon them.

Further conferences will be held with the Health Department, and it is expected that an amicable agreement will be reached. In a letter to The National Provisioner on this subject President Koelsch says:

"In my judgment the Department of Health should be prevailed upon to provide a specific code as to the equipment of all premises where fresh meats, provisions, poultry, fish and such vegetables, not exempt by the present ordinance, are sold.

"While I believe the day is close at hand when display and exposure of perishable food

products must be reduced to a minimum, I do, however, feel that premises equipped upon a standard basis of sanitation, which basis can only be established by the Department of Health, and including a fixed temperature, should provide a satisfactory measure whereby when complied with in full a merchant may be permitted to display his products in bulk.

"I also realize the necessity and value of the glass counter case, which is and always will be a valuable asset to the merchant for protecting all cut meats and the like from exposure and unwarranted handling."

The text of his statement to Commissioner Goldwater is as follows:

"To Commissioner S. S. Goldwater:

"Having viewed with much interest the effect of the enforcement of Section 46, Sanitary Code, from the standpoint of the food-handler. I respectfully submit the following

suggestions:

"Firstly, I would like to illustrate the possibilities of the re-modeled Washington Market with relation to this ordinance, as an object lesson in sanitation.

"Secondly, the need of a revised and broader regulation, specifying the necessary equipment for premises where food products are dis-

Thirdly, the effect and value of such new ordinance and reasons why such new ordinance will benefit both seller and consumer.

'Washington Market prior to 1914 was subject of much criticism and condemnation by the consuming public of the city, also by the various city departments, including the Department of Health, resulting in a demand upon the city by the merchants of the market for such improvements, which would necessarily be required to place the building in the most modern and sanitary condition. "Having convinced the city of the need for

"Having convinced the city of the need for this important improvement, the Merchants' Association was requested to make recommendations necessary for the practical operation and for the best equipment as to sanitation. These recommendations were accepted by the city, most of which are now being installed. They comprise sanitary floors, with ample drains for flushing also reinforced. with ample drains for flushing, also reinforced concrete counter-line construction, with glazed tile fronts; also a refrigerating plant to provide artificial refrigeration to take the place of the old-fashioned method of cooling by ice

"These improvements and many other of minor character when completed will give us a market which, by reason of its equipment, will come as near the one-hundred per cent. perfect sanitary market as we may hope to

look for. So much for the city.

"Now the merchants in the market are contributing toward this improvement, probably two dollars for every one outlayed by the city. When the merchants were ordered out of the market building they surrendered all right and title to the premises they occupied, many of whom were the successors to their fathers and in many cases the third generation. Mer-chants also suffered the loss of their equipment which, notwithstanding the fact it had rendered many years of service, was a total

"A temporary structure was provided for the merchants, in which they are today continuing business in diminished quarters, and thereby suffering loss of much business. The re-location of the stand-holders in the new market will now follow, then the reconstruction of the individual merchant will of course involve west tested and standard s involve great care and great expense. In order to meet the modern and most sanitary ideas for the equipment of a food handling premises, the merchants in Washington Marhet are giving this phase of the improvement nuch serious thought. Most of the merchants in this market are of the progressive type, who realize that sanitary and modern equipment is necessary, and also a valuable a for business progress.

"Owing to the peculiar location of this mar-ket it is patronized by every classification of consumer known to the retail distribution trade in large numbers. For this reason this

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San Francisco Seattle Syracuse Toledo Washington Wilmington Youngstown

market has earned the distinction of being the largest municipally-owned market performing the function of retail distribution in the United States. And I might include any other country.

"This market, doing a business annually of approximately three million dollars, may give you some idea of the rapidity with which food-products must necessarily be handled in order to meet the demand of this volume.

"Before I proceed further, I beg to impress upon you the following facts: desire to destroy the intent and purpose of Section 46, Sanitary Code, nor have we in mind any idea to evade the provisions of this mind any idea to evade the provisions of this ordinance. On the contrary we realize the importance of protecting the public against unsanitary handling and exposure of food products, which would render same unfit for human food.

"We also realize that the enforcement this ordinance, which was the substitute for the original ordinance covering outdoor exposure, has done a world of good, knowing the many existing abuses and delib-

erate viòlations.
"The existing ordinance, if rigidly enforced, will make it next to impossible for dealers in meats, poultry, provisions, fish and such vegetable matter not exempted by this ordinance to conduct their business without being hampered to such extent as to compel them to be at a stanstill, and thus deprive them

of the opportunity to progress.
"I believe that with the completion of the improvements in Washington Market, in addition to the equipment of the individual mer-chant, this market can be used as an object lesson for the education of all other handlers of food products, and will also demonstrate and I hope prove to your entire satisfaction the point which I wish to make with referto the re-construction of the ordinance relating to exposure of food products.

"We believe that your department will see the necessity of the re-construction of this ordinance to meet the conditions surrounding the present up-to-date methods for the quick

the present up-to-date methods for the quick handling of perishable products, and we also believe that it is not your wish to impose any ordinance upon this business community which will hinder the progress of business. "I am going to take the liberty at this time to respectfully submit a suggestion which I feel sure will maintain the intent and purposes of Section 46. Sanitary Code, and also provide a broader and more specific regulation which, if adopted by your department, will eliminate any misunderstanding as to the ineliminate any misunderstanding as to the in-terpretation of its meaning which, under the present ordinance, is so indefinite.

"In making this suggestion may I refer to the power vested in the Tenement House Department, which by its code specifically tells the tenement house owner how to construct in order to legalize habitation; likewise the Fire Department has the power to order the installation of sprinklers, and if not complied with, the occupant is subject to conviction. one case of which has been sustained by the Court of Appeals.

"With these force in mind will it not be reasonable to the property of the court of

"With these facts in mind will it not be reasonable for us to look to you for a specific regulation for the equipment of premises where food products are distributed, and if such premises were equipped with a sanitary floor, properly drained for flushing, provided glass case to protect all cut meats and such like, also equipped with screen doors in the summer season and glass doors the remainder of the year, also electric fans, or other devices to maintain circulation?

"Would not this equipment constitute sani-tary premises? A specific ordinance similar to the one referred to would meet with the approval of most of the food handlers of this city, and I am convinced that this method of preventing exposure of food products will carry with it the same intent and purpose of the present ordinance and yet give the merchant the opportunity to display his goods provided he complies with the provisions of

the ordinance suggested.
"I therefore urge you to give this suggestion its full measure of consideration, as it involves the future of a vast business community.

"Respectfully submitted,
"CARL A. KOELSCH."

A JUBILANT WESTERN NOTE.

Prosperity rides on the wings of a favorable season. This is more than a figure of speech. It is a fact. The multiplying evidences of good to record-breaking yields from the fields have been recorded in many mediums. The undoubted touch of drouth fails to make a dent in the market, so radiant is the promise and so rare the realization of the harvests already secured.

It is the year of the great West. Stretching from the Gulf to the Dominion and from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Coast lie fields harvested at high-tide in production, and others luxuriantly green in the promise. The "great American Desert" of our youth blossoms like the rose.-Chicago Breeders'

MEMI WODE	ANDREAL DDICES	GREEN CALFSKINS.
NEW YORK	IARKET PRICES	No. 1 skins
	Smoked shoulders	No. 2 skins
LIVE CATTLE.	Smoked bacon boneless	Branded skins
od to choice native steers	Smoked becon (rib (n) @1714	Ticky skins @
or to fair native steers 6.85@ 8.	Dried heef sets	No. 1 B. M. skins
en and stags	Smoked beef tongue, per 10 W22	No. 2 B. M. skins
VB	Pickled bellies heavy	No. 1, 12½-14
od to choice native steers one year ago 7.60@ 9.		No. 2, 12½-14
TIME CATHEC	Fresh pork loins, city	No. 2 B. M., 21/4-14
LIVE CALVES. e veal, common to prime, per 100 lbs 8.50@12.	Proch pork Joins Western 16 @1914	No. 1 kips, 14-18
e veal calves, culls	Fresh pork tenderious @as	No. 2 kips, 14-18
calves, throwouts, per 100 lbs 7.00@ 8.	Frozen pork tenderloins @28	No. 1 B. M. klps @
e veal calves, grassers, per 100 lbs @ 6	Shoulders city	No. 2 B. M. kips
	Butts, regular	No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over
LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.	Butte boneless @18	Branded kips
lambs, good to choice 6.75@ 8	Fresh hams, city	Heavy branded kips @
e lambs, yearlings	Fresh hams, Western	Ticky kips
sheep, culls @ 2		Heavy ticky kips
	BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.	DRESSED POULTRY.
LIVE HOGS.	Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs.	FRESH KILLED.
s, heavy	per too peartition that the pearting of the pe	Turkeys-
s, medium	that during troutes, avg. to to so rost per	Dry-picked, avg. per lb17 @
s	too bear	Chickens-
igh	Diaca moote, per ton	Broilers, Western fancy, dry-picked 21 @:
	White hoofs, per ton 80.00@ 85.00	Broilers, Western, scalded, avg
DRESSED BEEF.	Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per	Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-
CITY DRESSED.	100 pcs @ 90.00	picked
ice, native heavy	Tiving ave. 1/2 on and order too a order	Western boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-
ive, common to fair	Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's @100.00	picked @
WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.	Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's @ 75.00	Fowl—bbls.—
ice native heavy	BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.	Western, northerly, dry-pkd., 4 lbs. avg.18 @ Southern and S. W., dry-pick., avg. best. @
ce native light14½@1	Fresh steer tongues @14%c. a pound	Other Poultry—
ive, common to fair14 @1-	at the same and an arrangement	Old Cocks, per lb121/2@
ce Western, heavy14 @1	Calves' heads, scalded45 @50c. apiece Sweetbreads, veal45 @90c. a pair	Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per
ice Western, light	Sweetbreads, beef	doz@
d to choice heifers		LIVE POULTRY.
amon to fair helfers12 @1		Broilers
ice cows	Mutton kidneys @ 3c. apiece	Fowls, choice
amon to fair cows @1		Roosters, old @
shy bologna bulls		Ducks, West, and So., per lb
BEEF CUTS.	Hearts, beef	Geese, per lb., South. and West @
Western. City	Tenderloin, beef, Western20 @35c. a pound	
1 ribs	I.ambs' fries 8 @ 81/2c. a pair	BUTTER.
2 ribs	Extra lean pork trimmings15% @16c. a pound	Creamery, Extras
3 ribs	Blade meat	Process, Extras
1 loins	BUTCHERS' FAT.	Process, Firsts
3 loins	Ordinary shop fat @ 2%	ECCE
1 binds and ribs @17 174@1	Suet, fresh and heavy @ 5	EGGS.
2 hinds and ribs @16 161/2@1	Shop bones, per cwt	Fresh gathered, extras
3 hinds and ribs @15 154@1		Fresh gathered, firsts
1 rounds	Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle @90	Fresh gathered, seconds
2 rounds	Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle @70	Fresh gathered, dirties
1 chucks	Sheep, 1mp., per bundle	Fresh gathered, checks
2 chucks	Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle @70	FERTILIZER MARKETS.
3 chucks	Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle Q50 Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle. Q25	BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.
DRESSED CALVES.	Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle. @25 Hog. American, free of salt, tcs. or bbls.,	Concentrated tankage, Chicago @ 2.
ds, city dressed, good to prime, per lb174@1	per lb., f. o. s. New York	Bone meal, steamed, per ton 21.00 @21
ls, county dressed, per lb	Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb 270	Bone meal, raw, per ton
stern calves, choice @1	Hog. middles @10	Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago @ 2 Dried blood, West, high grade, flue.
stern calves, fair to good @1	Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. Chi-	f. o. b. Chicago, prompt 3.10 @ 3.
stern calves, common	Reef rounds expert per set f o b New	Dried blood, f. o. b. New York @ 3.
ssers and buttermilks	Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	Nitrate of soda—spot 2.07%@ 2
DRESSED HOGS.	Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York @24	Bone black, discard, sugar bouse del.
gs, heavy		New York
gs, 180 lbs	Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago @72	Dried tankage, N. Y., 11 to 12 per cent. ammonia, f. o. b. New York 3.10 and
gs, 160 lbs@1		Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c., f. o. b.
gs, 140 lbs		Chicago, prompt 2.95 and
8	01 1010.	Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York. 7.00 @ 7.
DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.	Peoper Sing. white	risa scrap, urieu, 11 p. c. ammonia
ring lambs, choice, per lb @1	Pepper, Sing., white	and to p. c. bone phosphate, de-
mbs, choice@	Pepper, Penang, white	and and partimore. o.20 and
mbs, good@	Penper, red Zanzibar	ammonia and about 10% B. Phos-
mbs, medium to good	Allspice 51/2 71/2	Lime, c. i. f. Charleston and New-
eep, choice	Cinnamon 16 20	port News
eep, culls @	t oriander	Wet, aciduiated, 7 p. c. ammonia per
	Cloves	ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid)nominal@2.70 and
PROVISIONS.	Mace 67 72	Sulphate ammonia, gas, for shipment,
(Jobbing Trade.)	4 / T #PP#P#	per 100 lbs., guar., 25% 2.60 @ 2 Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs.,
	SALIFEIKE.	spot, guar., 25%
	V. Cunda	
noked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg @1		So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2.000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston. 6.50 @ 7.
		per 2.000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston. 6.50 @ 7.

